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MOUNTED POLICE CHARGE ON I. N. A. DEMONSTRATIONS

Sequel To Defiance Of Lucknow Ban

LATHI CHARGES & ARRESTS: GIRL STUDENTS INJURED

Lahore Police Beat Girls With Batons And Knobs

LUCKNOW, Nov. 12. (A.P.I.): Mounted police made a lathi charge on a crowd of students who in defiance of the District Magistrate's order banning processions within the limits of the Lucknow Municipality, took out a procession in celebration of I.N.A. Day.

Mr. T. L. V. Setty, President of the Lucknow Students' Congress, received a severe cut on the head and was rendered unconscious, necessitating his immediate removal to hospital. A few other students also received minor injuries.

Parties of police were posted in front of various educational institutions from early morning and by twelve noon, about fifty students had been taken into custody.

About 500 students of Lucknow University shouting "Jai Hind", "Delhi Chalo" and "Inquilab Zindabad" and negotiating temporary obstacles set up by the police outside the University area, marched towards the city. Outside the Amin-ud-Doulah Park more batches, including a large number of girl students, joined them and the procession moved towards Aminabad, the principal Indian shopping centre. Near the Clock Tower, it is alleged, stones were thrown at the police.

Soon afterwards the police made a Lathi Charge resulting in some students being injured, one seriously.

One journalist was arrested and four other pressmen were manhandled.

The camera of a press photographer was snatched away by a police officer. The processionists then collected inside the Aminabad Park where a meeting was held.

While the meeting was on the District Magistrate declared the meeting an unlawful Assembly and gave it ten minutes to disperse. The meeting then peacefully dispersed.

CITY OBSERVES HARTAL

The city is observing complete "hartal" to-day and a majority of the educational institutions are closed.

Mounted and armed police are patrolling the city.

GIRLS INJURED IN SECOND LATHI CHARGE

A section of the students who had gathered in the Amin-ud-Doullah Park paraded the main streets of the city till it was stopped by the police near Kanya kubja College. An attempt was made to disperse the procession by a lathi charge in which it is seperated some students, including girls, received injuries.

Another lathi charge was made on the processionists near the Councillors' Residence.

HARTAL ON TUESDAY

A largely attended meeting of the students of Lucknow University was held this afternoon at which a resolution was passed protesting against the high-handed action of the police in arresting a number of student leaders and making an entirely unprovoked lathi charge. The meeting decided to call a general strike to-morrow.

FISHPLATES REMOVED AND TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT

BENARES, Nov. 12. (A.P.A.) Two fishplates were found re-

(Continued on Page 4.)

JAWAHAR ARREST STORY ECHO

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12. (U.P.I.): A Press Note issued from the Viceroy's House states: "The report published today by a leading Delhi paper that Sir Maurice Hallett had threatened to resign if he were not permitted to arrest Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is a fabrication and entirely without foundation".

Nobel Peace Prize For Cordell Hull

OSLO, Nov. 12. (Reuter): Mr. Cordell Hull, former United States Secretary of State, has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, according to the Norwegian News Agency.

Dutch Soldiers Refuse To Do Dirty Job

LONDON, Nov. 12. (U.P.A.): A Dutch underground worker speaking at the "Quit Asia" meeting at Swaraj House last night, vehemently contended that "out of 500 Dutch soldiers drafted in Indonesia 200 returned because they did not wish to do dirty job in Indonesia.

Greek Seamen's Hunger Strike Spreads

LIVERPOOL Nov. 12. (U. P. A.): The Greek seamen's hunger strike "for equal treatment on the beach with British seamen" spread to Cardiff to-day.

The Greek Seamen's Union chairman said that twenty-two seamen from Cardiff joined the week-long strike for subsistence allowance in port.

The original group of strikers at Liverpool totalled 78 but eight were taken to hospital, haggardly and hungry, awaiting for the reply from the Athens Government.

The chairman said that the strike is expected to involve all Greek seamen in Britain.

KING'S X'MAS BROADCAST.

LONDON, Nov. 12. (Reuter): It was announced from Buckingham Palace to-day that the King will broadcast as usual at 3 p.m. on Christmas Day.

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ALL-DAY TALKS AT POONA

Jawahar Meets Sardar And Mahatma

POONA, Nov. 12. (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spent practically the whole day in discussions with Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. In the morning Pandit Nehru had talks with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for about three hours.

Gandhiji broke his weekly silence by noon and then the three leaders were engrossed in discussions till the prayer time in the evening. Even during prayers Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel continued talks in which Gandhiji again joined after his evening stroll. Immediately after prayers a crowd raised slogans and asked for Pandit Nehru's darshan. Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel came to the prayer platform amidst loud cheers. The crowd then requested Pandit Nehru to say a few words but he declined saying "I appreciate your enthusiasm but everything must be done at proper time". Intervening Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel smilingly remarked: To them this seems to be proper time". Pandit Nehru said: "I came here to meet Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. I am still having discussions with them. I thank you once more." After this short speech the crowd dispersed and the two leaders continued their talks.

Pandit Nehru left for Bombay by night passenger train.

U. S. Reject Fresh Loan Terms From Britain

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. (Reuter): The American delegation has failed to grant full acceptance to the British counter-proposals to the original United States offer of a 4,000,000,000 dollar-loan (Rs. 13,00,00,00,000) at two per cent. interest, it is learnt authoritatively today.

At the same time, the negotiations have been resumed after the week-end halt and the British case is being reinforced by a full report to the American delegation by Mr. Lionel Robbins of the British Cabinet Secretariat, who has just returned from consultations in London.

BIRTHDAY PRESENT

People's Purse To Be Presented To Nehru To-day

Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Organiser of the People's Purse to Nehru, has issued this appeal:

"Over 2,50,000 people have contributed their mite, however small, to the grand total of Rs. 3,00,000/- which will be presented to Pandit Nehru on Tuesday evening at a public meeting on the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

All who joined in this great effort are very cordially invited to the presentation. It is regretted that we have not the time or the means to send out the large number of invitations individually to the donors."

SO STALIN IS NOT DEAD YET!

HELSINKI, Nov. 12. (A.P.A.): Col. Anidre Zhdanev, Chairman of the Leningrad Soviet and former Chief of the Allied Control Commission for Finland, is in Helsinki and has not gone to Moscow as rumoured abroad. Zhdanev, mentioned as a possible successor to Stalin if the latter's health fails to improve, was seen publicly here on November 7.

STOP PRESS

THE COMMON PLATFORM

BATAVIA, Nov. 12. (A.P.A.): One of the strangest aspects of British-Indonesian relations in Java is that while the two forces are locked in combat in Sourabaya they share the same telephone line from Sourabaya to Batavia.

EXECUTION OF FIVE ENEMY AGENTS STAYED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12. (A.P.I.): According to a report published in Delhi, the Governor-General has passed orders staying the execution of five prisoners who were tried under the Enemy Agents Ordinance and were awaiting execution in a Delhi jail.

"India's complete freedom has been there for the taking" —Attlee.

Batavia's Call For Soviet Aid

HELP TO WIN JUSTICE FROM THE WORLD

Fighting Flares Up In Port Area: Situation Still Tense In Sourabaya

BATAVIA, Nov. 12. (A.P.A.): Dr. Soebardjo, Foreign Minister of the "Indonesian Republic", today addressed a radio appeal to Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov asking for Russian aid in winning "justice from the world" for the Indonesians.

Soebardjo's message to Molotov said: "It is apparent that Britain is paving the way for reimposition of Dutch rule on Indonesia".

He declared that the Indonesians were eager to aid the Allies in disarming Japanese troops in this area, but "by the very principle of independence we do not like foreign troops on Indonesian soil".

CALL FOR INTERVENTION

"Reuter's" cable reports say that the Sourabaya radio called on America, China and Russia to intervene "in this bloody battle". "Indonesians have no planes and no air raid shelters", a woman broadcaster shouted. "They have not declared war. They only want freedom and will continue to fight".

In Batavia, the latest developments are:

(1) A number of Sherman tanks have arrived causing "considerable comment."

(2) Curfew has been instituted as from tonight from 10 p.m. to 4-30 a.m.

(3) Barricades are to be erected at certain roads where all cars will be checked.

Indian and British troops under Major-General Eric Mansergh have cleared almost the whole of the big Dutch port and Naval Base of Sourabaya of Indonesian extremists after three days' stiff fighting in which tanks, aircraft and guns of warships offshore have all been employed, according to the Netherlands News Agency.

Casualties on the Allied side appear to have been very light, but unofficial estimates place the number of Indonesian dead at 1,500.

Allied positions in Sourabaya were twice attacked by Indonesians yesterday evening, according to an official statement in Batavia.

FIGHTING FLARES UP

Both the attacks were broken up.

The first was carried out by a force of 200, and the second, which was supported by armoured vehicles, was beaten back by mortar and machinegun fire.

Royal Air Force pilots say they had been fired at by Befors guns which are one of the most efficient and widely used of Allied anti-aircraft guns in the war against Germany and Japan.

With the situation in Sourabaya still tense, Allied precautions are being tightened up at Batavia. A skeleton Battalion Headquarters of the Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers has been set up in the Capital and the newly arrived Sherman tanks and turretless Shermans known as "carriers" have been stationed at key points.

Last night fighting flared up in the port area of Batavia when Indonesians tried to attack warehouses.

British forces captured the Sourabaya prison under heavy Indonesian sniping fire from a hotel overlooking the jail, says the Associated Press of America.

Sourabaya's Telephone Exchange was captured by British troops yesterday as they advanced slowly with the support of naval guns, artillery and mortar fire.

The exchange was found intact and telephone communications are open to Batavia.

A Press statement issued by the British said that Sourabaya's water and light systems were "out of order."

CIVILIANS AS SHIELD

JOGJAKARTA, Nov. 12 (A.P.A.): A charge that the British had used Indonesian civilians as a shield for their advance in the northern part of Sourabaya, was made at a press conference on Sunday by Amir Sjariffuddin, Information Minister of the Indonesian Government.

Sjariffuddin said the charge was based on reports from east Java. He added that Chinese, Arabs and Indians were among the victims of the fighting and British shelling of the city and that he had telegraphed for confirmation of a report that there

(Continued on Page 5 in Col. 3.)

Undesirable For Nehru To Visit Java!

WHITEHALL INDULGES IN CYNICAL PLATITUDES

While All-Out War Is Waged, Henderson Talks Of Britain's Good Intentions

LONDON, Nov. 12. (Reuter): Refusal to afford facilities for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to visit Indonesia was taken with the agreement of the Supreme Allied Commander "in view of the present disturbed conditions in Java which render it undesirable for such a visit to be made", declared Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question by the Labour Member, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, in the Commons today.

Mr. Sorensen had asked if Mr. Henderson was aware of the public resentment expressed in India against the employment of Indian troops in Indonesia, what action had been taken in respect of the refusal of Indians to load ships bound for Indonesia, whether recognised leaders of Indian political life had been consulted in the matter and why Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been refused a pass.

BRITISH POLICY

Mr. Henderson replied: "The policy with regard to the employment of British and Indian troops in Indonesia was stated by the Prime Minister on 17th October. In this statement the Prime Minister explained that it was the role of our forces in this area to disarm the Japanese and to safeguard Allied ex-prisoners of war and internees and help restore normal conditions.

The Prime Minister also explained that it is not the desire of His Majesty's Government to be unnecessarily involved in the administration or political affairs of the country and it was the Government's policy to withdraw such troops as soon as circumstances permit.

I am fully aware of the criticisms that have been made in India on this matter".

He had no information about the refusal of Indians to load ships bound for Indonesia and so far as he was aware, no consultations had taken place with the political leaders in India.

Noel Baker On Hope Of Settlement

LONDON, Nov. 12. (Reuter): In the British House of Commons today the Minister of State, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, was subjected to a barrage of question on the Java situation. He told the House that the situation was tense in Sourabaya, but that it was hoped to arrange an early meeting between the Indonesian leader, Mr. Abdur Rahim Soekarno and the Dutch Lieut.-Governor, Dr. Van Mook. The British Government would do everything to secure a settlement by general agreement.

Doctor Haden Guest (Labour): "Is it not possible to consult the major Allies—Russia, the United States and others—regarding this very serious situation in Sourabaya? With attacks by sea, land and air, this is a major action which is taking place."

Mr. Noel Baker replied: "It seems to me the most desirable thing is to secure an agreement between those on the spot. The British Government hope it can be done and that law and order may be restored with the least possible bloodshed".

Mr. Tom Driberg (Labour) urged that efforts be made to protect Dr. Van Mook from repudiation by the Dutch Foreign Office, and the former Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden, pointed out that it would not assist a settlement to try to differentiate between the representative of the Dutch Government and the Dutch Government itself.

UNWANTED GUEST!

Transfer Of S.-E. A. C. Headquarters To Singapore

SINGAPORE, Nov. 12 (A.P.A.): "The Straits Times" today disapproved in an editorial of the transfer of Headquarters of the South-East Asia Command and Allied land forces in South-East Asia from Kandy, and the Far East Bureau of the Ministry of Information from New Delhi, to Singapore.

"We should be guilty of hypocricy if we offered them a warm welcome to this overcrowded city", the editorial declared.

It estimated the combined strength of the three headquarters moving here would add 4,000 to the island's European population, further straining housing and economic problems.

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India And Lanka's Future

Pt. Nehru Outlines Principles For Willing Association

A willing association between India and Lanka, is suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in "a note on Lanka".

Pandit Nehru emphasises that Indians in Lanka "must support the demand for the Independence of Lanka without any proviso or reservation" and that "they must not look upto the British Government to protect them, as protection for them can only come from the development of common interests and a common nationality." "Indians must not ask for the safeguarding of any vested interests which may come in the way of welfare of the people of Lanka nor should they ask for separate electorates and reservation of seats, which can only lead to their isolation and separation from the rest of the people of Lanka."

Pandit Nehru avers at the same time Indians in Lanka "cannot accept in Lanka or anywhere else in the world a position of inferiority and discrimination. That is a position which India can never tolerate for its children."

The following is the full text of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's note on Lanka:—

"I hesitate to express an opinion on recent developments in the political situation in Ceylon without a closer study of these developments. But as I have been asked both by my countrymen in Lanka, and some among our friends and neighbours, the Sinhalese, I am writing this note to indicate what, I think, should be the principles which should govern the considerations of some of the problems that face Lanka.

BONDS WITH INDIA

'Lanka and India have long been linked together by bonds which political separation could not break. These bonds have been racial, linguistic, cultural, spiritual and commercial. The differences which exist between Lanka and India are not greater than those between some of the Provinces of India. But even apart from old bonds, in the world situation as it is taking shape today, it is inevitable that the two countries should be closely associated with each other in the future. The enforced membership of an Empire cannot last and an Independent India and an Independent Lanka will face each other and the rest of the world. Small countries, and especially those like Lanka which control strategic routes and play an important part in defence and trade, cannot remain isolated. They will have to ally themselves to a large and powerful country or a group of countries. For Lanka to be allied to a European country or group will inevitably mean a continuation in some form or other, of her colonial status. Everything points to her close association with India. What this association will be can only be determined by the two parties concerned when they are free to do so. It must be a willing association with full freedom for Lanka.

FRICTION DEPLORED

"This question of association is far more important for Lanka than for India. India will be strong and self-contained enough to develop with her own resources. Lanka will need the support and co-operation of others. But it must be clearly understood that Lanka will be perfectly free to decide her future. It is unfortunate that during recent years a certain friction has arisen between Indians and Sinhalese. I am convinced that this is a superficial and temporary phase which will pass. Meanwhile all those, whether Indians or Sinhalese, who by their words or acts add to this friction do a disservice to their own country as well as to the other. If the future is to be one of closer association, we must not put obstacles in the way of its development. The Indians who have settled down in Lanka and made it their home must consider themselves as nationals of Lanka and function as such, and the Sinhalese should welcome them as such and absorb them.

"Indians in Lanka must support the demand for the independence of Lanka without any proviso or reservation. They must not look up to the British Government to protect them. Protection for them can only come from the development of common interests and a common nationality. Indians must not ask for the safeguarding of any vested interest which may come in the way of the welfare of the people of Lanka. They must not ask for separate electorates and reservation of seats, which can only lead to their isolation and separation from the rest of the people of Lanka. But at the same time they cannot accept in Lanka or anywhere else in the world, a position of inferiority and discrimination. That is a position which India can never tolerate for its children.

CHANGING WORLD

"It is for the Sinhalese people as a whole to decide about their political policy today. Indians, who claim to be nationals of Lanka, must support this policy. If Indians there suffer from any disability, they should try to get it removed by direct and friendly approaches to the people of Lanka. They must not attempt to protect their own interests by appeal to the British Government over the heads of the Sinhalese.

Both Indians and Sinhalese must remember that the political and economic position of both countries, of South East Asia, and of the World is a rapidly changing one. To consider any problem as if the present situation was static is to make a serious mistake and to delude oneself. No problem will be solved in this way and any such attempt can only lead to complication in the future. It is certain that India will be independent before long and then India and Lanka will face one another without a third party's interference. It is in this perspective of the near future that the problem of our relationship must be viewed even today. In this future, whatever world developments might take place, it is highly likely that some regional arrangements concerning defence and trade will be made among the countries of South East Asia, India and Lanka.

ROOT OF PROBLEM

The problem of Indians in Lanka has chiefly arisen because of the large number of tea and rubber estate labourers from India. For some years past the influx of Indian labour has stopped and the Indian Labour population in Lanka is now static and consists of persons long settled in the country. There is no prospect of fresh labour going from India to Lanka. Thus the problem is simpler now than it was some years ago.

"The problem thus is of absorbing and assimilating this Indian element in the population. By long residence and the contacts they have established these Indians have made Lanka their home and have in effect become Ceylon nations. They should be treated as such and given every facility and privilege of citizenship, as they should shoulder its responsibilities and obligations. There is no other solution possible and ultimately this will have to be done. Attempts to evade it add to the difficulties today and for the future.

ANOMALOUS POSITION

"At present the position of Indians in Lanka is anomalous and leads to hardship. They neither belong to Lanka nor to India, suffer many disabilities, and have few of the privileges which go with citizenship. This kind of vague and amorphous condition might continue so long as Great Britain is dominant both in India and Lanka. But with the elimination of British Imperialist control, the question has to be decided one way or other. It is clear that a free India will resent any ill-treatment or discrimination of its people in other countries.

"Lanka has been given adult franchise. This should apply in full measure to the Indians there without any difficulties being placed in their way in theory or practice. There should be no difference whatever in this respect between the Sinhalese and Indians in Lanka.

"Indians in Lanka should have the right to declare that they continue as nationals of India and, in such case, they will not be entitled to the privileges which go with Ceylonese citizenship. All other Indians who have been in Lanka for five years or more should have a right to acquire the full status of Ceylon nationals on making a declaration of intention to make Lanka their home.

NO RESERVATIONS

"There should be no separate representation or reservation of seats, but it is fair and desirable that in forming territorial constituencies, this should be done in such a way as to give, as far as possible, Indians a chance to elect persons of their choice more or less in proportion to their population. Probably at a later stage even this may not be necessary.

None of these suggestions infringe in any way the rights of the people of Lanka as a whole or any part of them. They appear to me fair and reasonable and intended to help in assimilating the Indian population. It must be remembered that Indian labour has helped greatly in the economic prosperity of Lanka and still forms an essential part of her economy. Not to give them a fair deal is to injure Lanka herself, and create barriers in the growth of friendship and goodwill between Lanka and India.

All this may be done for the moment. But, even in thinking of the present, we have to keep in mind the future that is so rapidly taking shape.

'ONE WORD MORE'

I should like to add one word more about tea and rubber estate labour. I understand that persons from outside are not allowed to enter the estates in order to approach these workers. This is very improper and a serious disability of labour. This kind of thing used to take place long ago but today it is absurd. I do not know how the British Labour Government views such restrictions on labour organizations."

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Soekarno and the 75 million Indonesians was that they have suffered under Japanese exploitation for three and a half years and under Dutch for three and a half centuries. Their independence might have been declared during the Japanese occupation, but it can in no way be slandered as "pro-Japanese". He was determined to get independence by all means and at all cost and from whomsoever it might be.

In 1943, he began organizing guerilla fighters, assuring the Japanese that they were to resist allied landing. But even before the Japanese capitulated, he was planning a revolution to overthrow Japanese imperialism. For this reason shortly before the Japanese capitulation, the Central Council of the war-time Government (i.e. the whole Government) was dissolved.

With the Japanese surrender his followers made their real intentions perfectly clear by killing Japanese officers and seizing large quantities of arms.

Two days after the Japanese capitulation on August 17 1945 he resumed his authority and founded a Republic of Indonesia with a cabinet of 17 ministers. He is the accredited President of the people's Republic. The Japanese did not allow him to resume power and attempted to arrest him and Dr. Mohammad Hatta. The recent happenings in Sourabaya, Magelang and elsewhere would serve as an eye-opener to those who are blind to the fact that the entire people of Indonesia is behind him.

ART OF MR. K. K. HEBBAR

Interesting Exhibition Of Paintings

Mr. K. K. H....., who is a well-known artist of Bombay, hails from South Kanara. Having finished his general education at Udipi, he took his early training in art at Mysore and came down to Bombay—the great art centre. He received training in Nootan Kalamandir, Bombay, between 1935-37 and in 1938 he finished his Diploma Course in the Sir J. J. School of Art. Further he had the good fortune of studying one more year in the Mural decoration class as a Government scholar under the guidance of Mr. C. R. Gerrard then he became the Fellow and subsequently one of the teaching staff of the institution. From that period onwards he has produced many outstanding works to his credit. He is at present the Senior Master of the Evening Art Classes at the Sir J. J. School of Art.

His works displayed in his one man's show to be opened by Mr. Charles Gerrard, Director, Sir J. J. School of Art on November 15, at the Bombay Art Salon, 6 Rampart Row, cover a wide range of subjects. They all demonstrate the distinctive style developed by him. The exhibition will be open to the public free from November 16 to 20, between 11 a.m. and 7-30 p.m. daily.

Warning To Passengers For Bengal

In view of the prevailence of plague in some districts of Bombay Province, the Director of Public Health, Bengal, has issued a warning to passengers intending to travel from the plague-affected areas in Bombay to Calcutta and other parts of Bengal Presidency to have themselves inoculated against plague before starting on their journey and to carry their inoculation certificates with them for examination by the health authorities in Bengal.

Story Of Soekarno's Fight Against Two Imperialisms

Indonesians Back Their 44-Year-Old Leader In Fight For Freedom

Dr. I. R. Soekarno has been described by foreign correspondents as a handsome Indonesian having pure Indonesian features. He talks in simple sentences and quickly grasps the significance of questions. He has been described as a cool graceful, self-possessed figure—smooth-spoken and rapier-minded. He looks younger than his age. The following is a brief life sketch of the Indonesian President.

Dr. Soekarno was born at Sourabaya in Java in 1901 of a Baliness mother and a Javanese father of the Raden (noble) family. Right from his early age, he made friendship with the poor.

After finishing high school education he left for Bandoeng to continue his studies in a technical college. The model of a beautiful mosque of Bandoeng was drawn by him.

At one of the "Radicale Concentratie's meetings (the first national concentration started in 1918), Soekarno delivered so fiery a political speech that the Chief of Police had to bring him down the podium. He has been always a Social Democrat and was suppoeted by the Dutch working class movement in the Netherlands.

IN HOLLAND

Dr. Soekarno belongs to a generation of Indonesian students who went abroad to study in Holland after World War 1. He completed his engineering course and became a qualified engineer.

On his return to Indonesia, he and his colleagues sought connection with the then existing Indonesian groups in the hope of bringing all of them under united leaidership.

It is to be noted that after World War I when Holland faced a revolutionary crisis, Soekarno pledged Indonesian support to Queen Wilhelmina, realising that only a strong united front could save Holland and the Indies from German and Japanese aggression. For this Indonesia was rewarded with the November promise of Self-Government (1918). It still remains a promise upto now.

But instead of a voice in the Government, political leaders were interned in the concentration camp of Boven Digoel, in Dutch New Guinea, and the fight of Indonesian independence passed into a a period of non-co-operation and revolutionary movement.

After the suppression of the Communist revolution and Communist movement in 1927, Soekarno formed a nationalist movement, the "Partai Nasional Indonesia" (P.N.I.). He gradually rallied to his banner other organisations.

In 1929, as President and one of the founders of the P.N.I., Dr. Soekarno and three of his friends were arrested by the Netherlands East Indies Government who alleged that they had committed several political offences. He was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

After he had served two years as political prisoner, he was granted an amnesty by the Governor-General. However, it only strengthened his determination to fight on for the complete independence of Indonesia. Two years' later, (1933) he was arrested again.

EXILED IN FLORES

Dr. Soekarno was exiled to the island of Flores. There he devoted his time to think seriously about religion. He studied many religious books. In 1935, Soekarno warned against the spread of Japanese Imperialism in the Pacific and demanded that Indonesians should be trained and armed to defend their country.

On April 30, 1938, Soekarno was transferred to Bengkoelen and interned there. Since political activities were not possible for him, he joined Mohammadiyah, the greatest social and religious organisation in Indonesia.

In 1940, when Holland was attacked by Germany, he pledged Indonesian support to Holland in its fight against enslavement, and repeated his warning against a Japanese attack on Indonesia.

When the Japanese did attack, Soekarno requested the Dutch to arm him to Java so that he could organize the Javanese to resist the invader.

Instead he was left in prison and was captured by the Japanese.

IN WAR TIME

During the Japanese occupation, he was the head of the Indonesian War-Time Government. This was because he was then faced with the alternative of ostensibly collaborating with the Japanese and secretly organising the underground resistance movement or execution. Dr Soesilo and 200 Indonesian intellectuals, who refused to collaborate, were beheaded by the Japanese and Mr. (Mr. is qualification in law) Amir Sjarifuddin the present Minister for Information, was sentenced to death for the same reason. Dr. Soekarno chose to cooperate. He cooperated with the Japanese only to turn the table against them, because he knew very well that the Japanese imperialism was no better than the Dutch. The only difference between the Japanese and the Dutch for Dr.

(Continued In Col. 4.)

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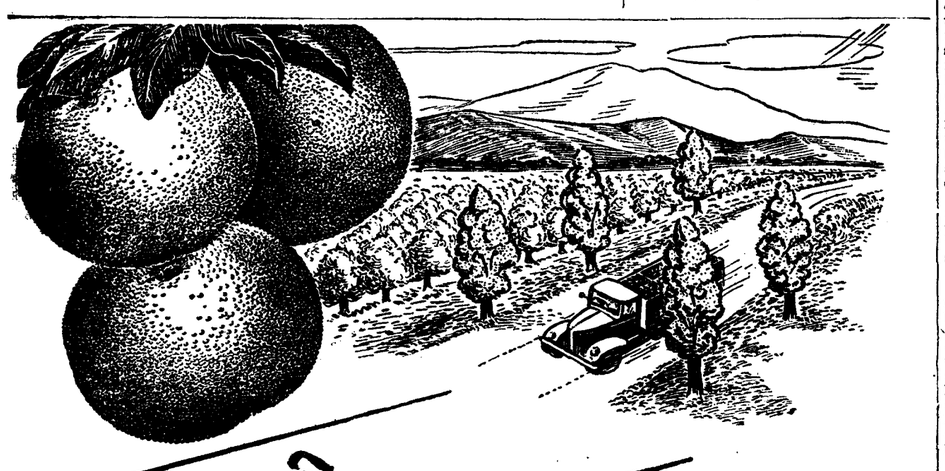
Mritasanjibani Sura is a tonic based on an old Ayurvedic formula. For generations its infallibility has been proved by thousands upon thousands of gratified users. Tested by time our Mritasanjibani Sura has justly earned the right to be called the tonic that is the oldest and best in the East.

SAKTI'S MRITASANJIBANI SURA

THE AGE-OLD TONIC FOR ALL AGES!

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA DACCA

AD-SYN. 05-1255



नारंगी ... 'NARANGI'

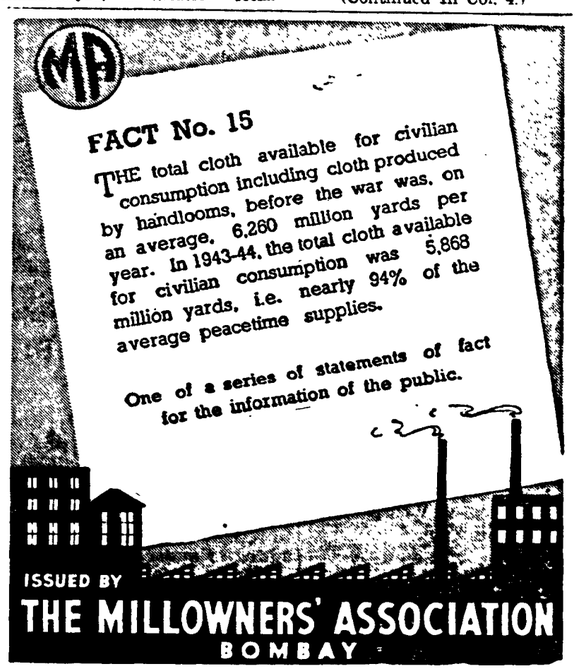
the bitter sweet orange of Hindustan, still growing wild in the foot-hills of the Himalayas, has been cultivated in India from time immemorial.

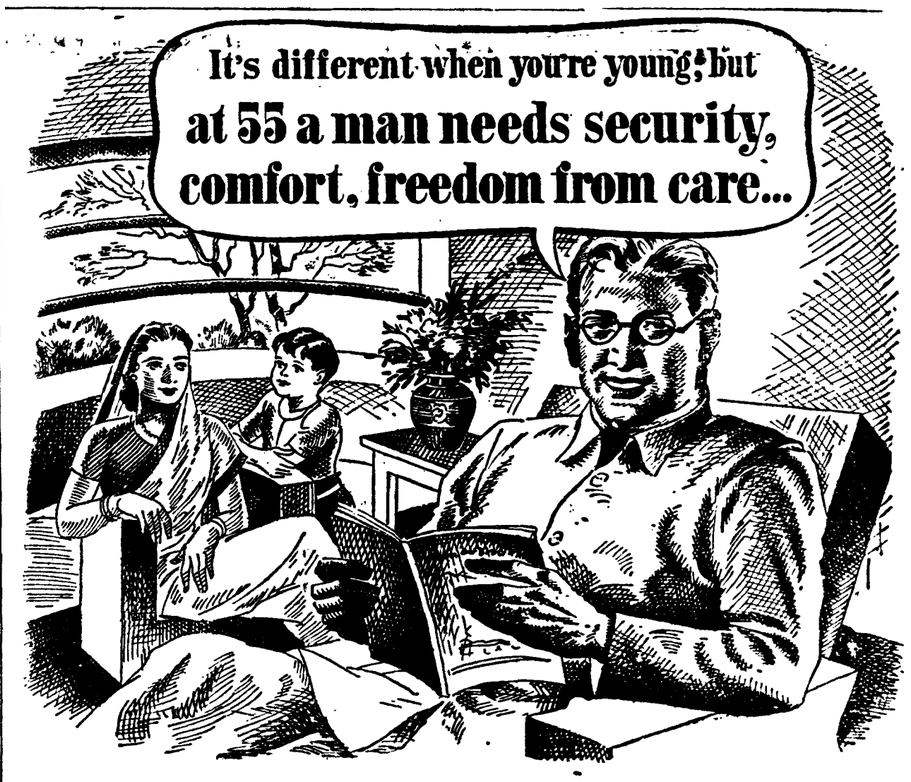
The tree flourishes in a cool, temperate climate in any moderately fertile soil, well drained and moist. The grower may expect each tree to produce many hundreds of fruit, year after year, both in his own lifetime and in that of his son.

The fruit should be picked as it ripens. Then is the danger-point; once picked, it over-ripens quickly. The grower must have good, smooth ROADS to send his fruit to market. Good oranges and good ROADS go together.

INSERTED BY BURMAH-SHELL TO PROMOTE MORE ROADS & BETTER CROPS

GOOD ROADS ARE AVENUES TO PROSPERITY


FACT No. 15
THE total cloth available for civilian consumption including cloth produced by handlooms, before the war was, on an average, 6,260 million yards per year. In 1943-44, the total cloth available for civilian consumption was 5,868 million yards, i.e. nearly 94% of the average peacetime supplies.
One of a series of statements of fact for the information of the public.
ISSUED BY
THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION
BOMBAY



"You see, I know. This year I was 55 and retired from my Job. Was I worried about it? Not at all.....I had saved enough money to make my retirement free from financial worry. How did I do it? It is quite simple. I started the saving habit when I was still young. At that time I did not earn a big salary, but every month I saved something and invested my savings in safe investments."

It is not everybody who can put away money in such amounts as Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 5,000. Too often people who find their surplus income amounting to a few rupees only consider it futile to save so small a sum. They are wrong. The simple secret of successful saving is to put away a little each month, however small it may be. You will be surprised to see these small savings grow in time to a useful sum....*Systematic saving that is the tip.*

PLAN TODAY FOR TOMORROW
SAVE ALL YOU CAN

But remember to invest your savings where they will be safe, and waiting for you when you need them.

You can invest quite small amounts in National Savings Certificates, Government Loans Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, Insurance, Co-operative Societies and Savings Bank Accounts. Your money will be safe there and increase as time goes by. Do not risk your savings by buying commodities, manufactured goods, jewellery, land or property. Their value is likely to depreciate.
SAVE SAFELY FOR THE FUTURE

ISSUED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AAA 152

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

3RD WEEK OF THRILLS!

A PRABHAT CREATION—

Lakharani

* A FAMOUS Release

CENTRAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10; Matinees at 1-0 on Sun. & Holidays

Plans open 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

Conjugal Happiness Brooks of no Doubts...

SUNRISE PICTURES'

GHAR

JAMUNA, NAWAB, YAKUB

Director: V. M. VYAS

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7 & 10

Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

Advance F. E. Release

9TH WEEK

UNITED FILMS'

BHAI JAN

Director: S. KHALIL

NURJEHAN, SHAH NAWAZ.

4, 7, 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun., Holi. 1 p.m.

Tomorrow Zenana at 1 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

DIAMOND Release.

GLORIOUS EPISODE from pages of History to inspire the MODERNS—

MURLI MOVIETONE'S

AMRAPALI

Directed by NANDLAL JASVANTLAL

PREM ADIB

SABITA DEVI

Now drawing

Packed Houses for 2nd Week.

ROXY

Daily: 4, 7 & 10.

Booking 9-30 to 12 & 3-30 to 6.

3RD WEEK OF INCREASING CROWDS

MINERVA'S MAMMOTH Hit

EK-DIN-KA SULTAN

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

Starring: MEHTAB with WASTI.

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun., Fri. 1 p.m.

Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p.m.

NEW WEST END

8TH WEEK!

CHARLIE & SWARNALATA in

CHAND TARA

Also showing the stirring Film Record of A.I.C.C.

CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7, 9-45 p.m.

Fri. 1 p.m.

HER SCIATICA WENT IN ONE WEEK

First Dose of Kruschen Brought Relief

NOW SHE NEVER MISSES THE "LITTLE DAILY DOSE"

When sciatica attacked this woman six years ago, she could scarcely move. Treatment after treatment failed to help her. She tried Kruschen and got immediate relief. In one week, her sciatica had gone.

"Six years ago, I was doubled up with sciatica", she writes, "I could scarcely move, I tried everything, but to no avail. Then I took Kruschen Salts. The first dose gave quick relief. At the end of one week, I was completely cured. Now, I always begin the day with a pinch of Kruschen in a cup of hot water. I live a strenuous life, being widowed four years ago, and having a son to keep. I work for my living, rise at 6 a.m., and retire at 11 p.m. I am 52, but everyone says I look 32."

—(Mrs.) F.E.R.

If you are troubled with sciatica, you cannot fail to derive benefit from a course of Kruschen Salts. Kruschen is a balanced combination of various mineral salts. It is both aperient and diuretic. Because of this Double Action, Kruschen helps to cleanse the whole system thoroughly. The "little daily dose" keeps your internal organs regular in their daily duties.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all good chemists and stores.

All India Premiere on Friday 16th Nov.

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

Fri., Sat., Sun. Holi Mat. 1 p. m.

Advance Booking:

From 10 to 12 & 4 to 6 p. m.

ON THE WINGS OF MUSIC

IT'S COMING

KAISE KAHUN?

A DALSUKH PANCHOLI PICTURE

RAGINI, NAJMAL, JAGIRDAR, BABY AKHTAR, PRAN & DURGA MOTA

A Bharat Pictures Release

Director: MOTI B. GIDWANI.

Music: PANDIT AMAR NATH

FROM NEXT FRIDAY

IMPERIAL

From FRIDAY 16th at 1 p.m.

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.

Sat., Sun Hol. 1 p. m.

AMAR'S GREAT EPIC

Ratnavali

Producer-Director:—

SURENDRA DESAI

Starring: SURENDRA

RATNAMALA

USHA MANTRI

Advance Booking 10 to 11.30 a. m. & 4-30 to 6-30 p. m.

AT

LAMINGTON

11th Week! ONE & ONLY BEST FILM IN TOWN New Theatres' Hit

HAMRAHI

Direction & Screenplay:— BIMOL ROY

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

MINERVA

(Plans open: 10 to 12.)

GALA OPENING FRIDAY. 4 P. M.

—BE READY TO GREET

NOOR JEHAN

In a strikingly different Role in EASTERN PICTURES'

Directed By: SHAUKAT HUSSAIN.

EASTERN PICTURES

ZEENAT

Story & Dialogues VAZAHAT MIRZA

Co-Starring: YAKUB, DIXIT BIBBO, KARAN DIWAN & SHAH NAWAZ

From FRIDAY

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.

Sat., Sun. Holi 1 p. m

Advance Booking: 9 to 11, 5 to 6

And 7-15 to 8-15 p. m.

FRIDAY 4 P. M. AT

A SALMA TALKIES DISTRIBUTORS' RELEASE

SUPER

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 8 2002.
Muslim: Zilhej 7, 1364.
Parsi: Khordad 11, 1315
Sunrise: 6-1 a.m. Sunset: 7-3 p.m.
Hightide: 5-25, 17-29.
Lowtide: 12-21 23-33'
Corporation Meeting 2 p.m. (B. T.).

To-day's Engagements

ROTARY CLUB: Weekly Luncheon Meeting, at 1.30 p.m., to-day, at Green's Hotel. Rotarian Sir Sultan Chinoy will speak on "My Observations Abroad".

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE: (In aid of INA Dependants) "Udyancha Sansar" a Marathi play will be staged at Shreenand Theatre, Dadar in newly erected Pandal (below Tilak Bridge), on Thursday November 15, at 6.00 p.m.

JAWAHAR'S BIRTHDAY.

Mr. S. M. Nakar, Secretary, Mandvi Dist. Congress Committee, writes:—

To celebrate the 56th Birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a Flag Salutation Ceremony will be held under the auspices of the Mandvi Dist. Congress Committee, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at Dongri Maidan, opp. Dongri Police Station. Shri P. K. Sawant the General Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party will unfurl the National Flag and speak on the Panditji's life.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: All restrictions on telegrams exchanged with India on shipping matters are withdrawn with the exception of those on ship shore radio-telegrams.

HINDU STUDENTS' FEDERATION: A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Students' Federation will be held to-day, at 8-30 a.m., in the office.

GATHA SOCIETY: Meeting will be held to-day, at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall, Dastur Framroze Bode will "Expound the Philosophy of Gatha Ahunavaiti Yasna Ha 31."

THE RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Prof. G. D. Parikh to speak on 'Radicals Inside The Congress' at Tilak Mandir, East V. Parle at 8-30 p.m., to-day.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: Under the joint auspices of the Theosophical Society and the Social Workers' Society lectures on "Citizenship" will be inaugurated to-day at Blavatsky Hall, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. Mirchandani will speak on "Civic Administration", Miss Khandwala will speak on "Primary Education in our City". The Mayor will preside.

RADIO TALK ON CLOTH SUPPLY POSITION.

Mr. B. C. Patel, the Deputy Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, in charge of distribution, will give a talk on the cloth supply position in the country from the Bombay Station of All India Radio on Thursday the 15th instant, at 8.45 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTH CONGRESS: The Secretary, Dadar-Matunga Youth Association and President of the Kerala Youth Congress, Bombay, have issued the following statement:—

It has been proposed to call a meeting of the representatives of various Nationalist Youth Associations at present existing in the city with a view to organising the 'Bombay Youth Congress' All interested institutions and individuals are requested to communicate to the Conveners, Bombay Youth Congress, 14, B. I. T. Two-Rooms Bombay 19.

NERU BIRTHDAY AT THANA.

Thana Town Congress Committee, will celebrate Pandit Jawaharlal's Birthday, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9-00 p.m (S. T.), at Bhaji Market when Dr. Narvane will address the meeting.

LEATHER CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of the Leather Crafts and other articles is organised by the Sahitya Sansad Kala Kendra at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 33-35 Harvey Road Gamdevi and will be declared open on Friday Nov. 16, at 9-30 a.m. by Sheth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, J. P. The Ehibition will remain open to the public on the subsequent days upto the 19th between 9 and 12 a.m. and 4 and 7 p.m.

The aim of the Kala Kendra is to propagate art in all its forms. It is running a dancing class the result of which was seen by the Bombay public last year when it had staged 'Jai Somnath'. An industrial section is added this year where leather and other crafts are practised. The Kala Kendra is planning to add a Music section in the near future.

SHRI SHIVAJI SMARAK MANDAL.

Shree Shivaji Smarak Mandal, was established in Bombay on 12th December, 1943, with Sardar Rao Bahadur V. L. Thube, M. L. A. as its President. Social uplift, promotion of education among the masses and their economic amelioration and military training are some of the avowed objects of this Mandal and in conformity with these an elaborate and ambitions scheme of "Shree Shivaji Mandir" has been drawn up. The scheme includes, among other things the statue of Shree Shivaji Maharaj, a spacious hall for ceremonial occasions, scholarships to students hostel, free reading room, guest-rooms, play-ground, gymnasium volunteer corps and such other things as are essential to the welfare of Society.

For the successful accomplishment of this scheme an initial fund of Rupees Five Lacs is contemplated and by now the funds exceeded the total of Rs. 80,000 in cash and Rs. 200,000 in assurances, mostly within the last six months.

The Mandal celebrated on 16th October last the "Dassera Day" conjointly with more than 115 Maratha Institutions of Bombay at the St. Xavier College Maidan, Parel.

Congress Worker Stabbed

Sjt. Ram Kumar Sharma, a very active Congress worker of "G" Ward residing at More-Chawl, Khed Galli, Saitan Chowki was stabbed by some unknown person at about 8.30 on Sunday night while returning home after taking his meals. He is lying in the K. E. M. Hospital.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s) 8-0 News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Khadim Husain 8-45 J L Ranade 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Tomorrow 9-15 Ahalya Bai 9-35 Juthika Roy 9-50 Instrumental Trio 12-30 p.m. Bhavgeet 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1.0 Selections 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 2-30 Break for Lunch 4-20 Keshavrao Soman 4-50 V G Bhatkar 5-15 Dilruba: 5-25 Keshavrao Soman 5.45 Topical Talk 5-55 Locals 6-0 For Forces 6.30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Vali Mohammad 7-0 Poet Saints of Maharastra 7-15 Ahalya Bai 7-30 Khadim Husain 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 V G Bhatkar 9.0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Sarangi: 9-45 Books I Have Been Reading 10.0 Henry Barnes: 10.10 Koussevitzky and Orchestra 10-30 Kazimiera Lipsyo.

New Tariff Policy

LIBERALISES DISCRIMINATING PROTECTION, SAYS SIR SHANMUKHAM

BOMBAY, Nov. 12 (A.P.I.): Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President of the newly appointed Tariff Board who arrived in Bombay yesterday has taken over charge. Mr. C. C. Desai, a member and Secretary of the new Tariff Board is already in Bombay. Prof. H. L. Dey of London is expected to arrive in Bombay in a week's time. Dr. Nazir Ahmed, the other member on the board is expected in Bombay in a day or two. The office of the Tariff Board is being fixed up in Bombay.

According to present plans, the enquiry by the new Tariff Board will begin about the third week of November.

Explaining the scope of the present tariff enquiry, the President of the Board Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty told the Associated Press of India today: "The present Tariff Board has been asked to enquire into the need for protection or assistance for a number of industries. Fourteen of these industries have already been indicated in the resolution issued by the Government of India announcing the constitution of the new Tariff Board.

The practice in the past was to have only one enquiry at a time, but the present board is different because this board has to enquire into the needs of a number of industries. Therefore, this enquiry is really more important and greatly differs from the tariff enquiries of the past.

The conditions laid down for the grant of assistance or protection would appear to liberalise to a substantial extent the policy of discriminating protection.

Under the new policy an industry claiming protection or assistance, should, besides being established and conducted on sound business lines, satisfy the following conditions.

Having regard to the natural or economic advantages enjoyed by the industry and its actual or probable costs, it is likely within a reasonable time to develop sufficiently to be able to carry on successfully without protection or stage assistance. Or it is an industry to which it is desirable in the national interests to grant protection or assistance to the community is not excessive.

The new Tariff Board will investigate the claims for assistance or protection of two types of industries started during the war, viz: those which have been started or developed in war-time and helped to sustain the national economy during an exceptionally difficult period and those which were started during the war and considered essential by government under conditions created by the war.

Though the board has been instructed to recommend measures of protection and assistance for a 'period not exceeding three years', it is not to be inferred from this that the industries getting protection would be ineligible for any protection beyond the period of three years. The Government of India are expected to announce in due course their long range tariff policy, and it will be open to any industry which now obtains protection to apply for further protection and assistance at the appropriate time.

Since relief to be effective should be afforded without delay my board has been asked by the Government of India to complete its enquiries with all possible expedition and to submit a report as soon as investigation of the claim of a particular industry is concluded."

LIQUIDATION OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM

Jawaharlal On Herculean Task

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

Fishermen in hundreds flocked to Versova to hear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was addressing a meeting before the Suburban audience at their special request. About twenty thousand persons gathered together in that far off place about two and a half miles from Andheri. Mr. Kher presiding on the occasion traced the history of this sturdy sea faring class in the struggles against foreign domination and eulogised their services during the Satyagraha struggles from 1930 onwards.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was presented with two purses of Rs. 700 from the residents of Versova and Rs. 550 from Pragati Mandal Andheri. Both these purses were ear marked for the use of I.N.A. relief work.

Pandit Nehru began by observing that he had heard much about the glorious history of Versova in the fight against the British imperialism. He referred to the activity of the association of the name of the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhoy Nawrojee, who was staying in Versova and he was very happy to meet them all on the occasion. He reminded them that it was no use priding themselves in old glories but asked them to take their proper place in the struggles that lie ahead before the country.

Proceeding further he said that after about 150 years, the Government of India was coming forward with Indianisation of the Army and the I.C.S. but he observed that the question was not one who ruled India, white or brown bureaucracy, but of the control of the power. The struggle which the Congress had started could stop only on the liquidation of the British imperialism. What was essential was the power for the people to ameliorate their economic condition which was very gloomy to-day. "When we get Swaraj or the People Raj" said Pt. Nehru, "our first task will be to wipe out poverty and create a situation in which every man may get enough food, enough clothing and comfortable living."

He further said that the Congress was fighting the election. They knew that winning elections did not mean Swaraj, but it surely was an indication of the strength of the Congress. He appealed to all solidly to stand behind the Congress and win the election.

B. E. S. T. Workers Purse For I. N. A. Relief Fund

Mr. G. G. Mehta, the General Secretary of the B. E. S. T. Workers' Union writes:—

A sum of Rs. 798-13-7 was presented on behalf of the B. E. S. T. Workers to the Mayor of Bombay, for the I. N. A. Relief Fund at a meeting held at the 'Jinnah Hall' on Saturday. The Mayor congratulated the workers for their contribution and assured the workers of his full co-operation and sympathy and promised them every assistance in respect of their just demands.

Thereafter, the scheduled meeting of the Union was held under the presidentship of Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai.

After consideration on the question of the Union's demands, the workers arrived at a decision and resolved to go on Strike if their demands were not conceded to by the Company or, in the alternative the Company did not agree to the Union's request to refer the points of dispute to an Arbitrator to be selected by the mutual consent of the Union and the Company.

Governor At "Aussies'" Match

BOMBAY, Monday.

Vice-Admiral C. Cantlie, Group Captain P. M. Astley and Commander R. S. Borner lunched at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay watched the cricket match between the Australian Services XI and an Indian XI at the Brabourne Stadium.

The Governor of Bombay entertained Mr. G. G. Drewe, Mr. K. Srinivasan, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. S. Natarajan, Dr. N. B. Parulekar, Mr. H. E. Moharay, Mr. N. C. Bodiwala and Mr. E. L. Vas, members of the Provincial Press Advisory Committee, at tea at Government House.

PROTEST AGAINST NADKARNI REPORT

Municipal Employees Union's Demonstrations

From Radical Democratic Party:—

A mammoth procession of municipal employees led by Miss. Maniben Kara, General Secretary, Bombay Municipal Workers' Union, and President of the Indian Federation of Labour marched through Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi Road and terminated at Municipal Corporation Office. The procession was organised to protest against the Nadkarni Report and to bring to the notice of Municipal authorities the injustice meted out to low-paid Municipal employees.

The Nadkarni Report, it should be mentioned treats liberally the high paid employees, who are given substantial increment in their salaries, whilst the low-paid employees and little consolation in the Report.

A public meeting held after the termination of the procession in Azad Maidan protested against the Nadkarni Report and asked the Municipal Councillors not to endorse the Report. The meeting demanded Rs. 55 as minimum pay to any Municipal employee.

Miss Maniben Kara, Dr. M. R. Shetty B. V. Marathe, S. V. Pirpalkhare and others addressed the meeting.

PURDY CASE HEARING

Judge Characterises Accused's Question To C. I. D. As Superfluous

Several questions regarding the activities of the Trotskyite Party were put by M. G. Purdy to Deputy Inspector Kadam of the C.I.D. (Political Branch) when the hearing of the case in which Purdy and Edward Dennis Gee stand charged with robbery, forgery and impersonation was resumed to-day before Mr. Justice Coyajee at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Witness stated that accused Purdy was first arrested by the Political Branch under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance. He was later handed over to the Crime Branch (C.I.D.) in October 1944.

When the accused began to cross-examine the witness on his first arrest, his Lordship stated that the Court was not concerned whether the arrest of Purdy by the Political Branch was right or wrong. If the accused thought that he had been wrongly arrested, he could seek his remedy.

Replying to the accused, witness stated that Purdy's name as a "political worker" had been in the register of the Political Branch from 1937 to 1944.

The Political Branch of the C. I. D. according to the witness suspected that the Trotskyite organisation was a subversive party aiming at the over-throw of the Government.

The accused put more questions regarding the activities of the Trotskyite Party when His Lordship remarked that these questions had no bearing at all in the present case. The Court held all questions on the Trotskyite Party irrelevant.

The case is proceeding.

JUDGE DISALLOWS QUESTIONS

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee and a Common Jury).

Emperor.

Versus.

1. Murray Gow Purdy-Singh
2. Edward Dennis Gee .. Accused.

At the resumed hearing of this trial in which the accused stood charged with robbery, and other offences, His Lordship ruled as irrelevant questions relating to the Trotskyist party attempted to be put to Deputy Inspector Kadam in cross-examination by Purdy. Deputy Inspector Kadam deposed that Purdy was first arrested on 21st September 1944 by the Political Branch of the Police under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance and was handed over to the Crime Branch on 17th October 1944.

Counsel for the Second accused was, however, allowed to ask Deputy Inspector Kadam certain questions in cross-examination to the effect that all who associated with Purdy were arrested as that was relied on by him by way of defence on behalf of the Second accused. That suggestion was, however, denied by Deputy Inspector Kadam.

OBEDON

Relieves HEADACHES & ALL PAINS

NATIONAL DRUG CO., LTD.

No. 6, Western India House, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Rd., Fort, Bombay.

Read What a Sessions Judge Writes For Prof. Bopara

Prof. Bopara met me after 10 years and I found his predictions alright and what he has told almost proved correct. He possesses good psychic power, I recommend him to all.

Forewarned is Forearmed

SERVICE TO HUMANITY IS SERVING GOD

WHO SAYS THAT FUTURE DOES NOT COME OUT TRUE? WHY WORRY FOR FUTURE? CONSULT PROF. BOPARA SCIENTIFIC PALMIST possessing YOGIC Power. Charges moderate. Trial Solicited

Prof. M. B. BOPARA,

Pochkee's Bldg., 1st Floor Room No. 10 Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Time: 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

THE SITUATION IS well handled

Supplies of celluloid for the handles of our Aryan tooth brushes being impossible to procure, for a time no tooth brushes could be made. But now production is on again! After long and patient research, we have found a suitable substitute for the handles which, regrettably though, come in one colour only and not in the many pretty shades we used to provide. We request your indulgence to overlook this.

But the quality of the Aryan is of the same high standard as before. We are using the same well selected, fine natural bristles which we have been using for years. They last definitely longer than synthetic bristles. Our patented 'Aryan Grip' firmly fixes the bristles in the brush-head. And the Aryan's scientific shape, designed by Dr. P. Dhargalkar to clean all parts and crevices of your teeth, is your guarantee of immaculate mouth hygiene.

Ask for the Aryan and revert to the Aryan habit today.

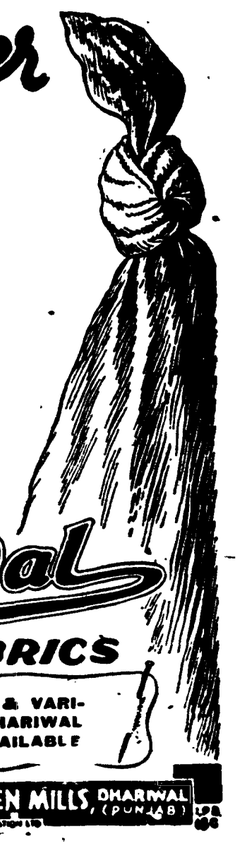
Sole Agents: KALAPI STORES, BOMBAY. 2.

ARYAN BRUSH CO., BOMBAY. 14.

ATB. 83

Remember THE NAME OF THE FABRICS That

- Served you well BEFORE THE WAR
- Served the Allies DURING THE WAR
- Will serve you well IN THE FUTURE



Dhariwal FABRICS

SOON NOW A WIDE & VARIED RANGE OF DHARIWAL FABRICS WILL BE AVAILABLE

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS, DHARIWAL (PUNJAB)

A.-I. WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 12, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from First January 1945 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours I.S.T. on 12th November 1945:

Ahmedabad 94 66 0 36.7 plus 7.7 Allahabad 83 61 0 33.6 minus 7 7 Bangalore 77 65 0.1 21.9 minus 10.1 Baroda 93 57 0 53 1 Nil Belgaum 82 65 0 43.5 minus 6.8 Bhopal 84 55 0 43 5 minus 6.2 BOMBAY 94 74 0 87.6 plus 16.6 Calcutta 88 68 0 58.9 minus 8.6 Calicut 77 74 0.1 95 4 minus 22.9 Darjeeling 60 44 0 100.5 minus 75.3 Dehra Dun 74 52 0 87.8 plus 7.0 Delhi 85 53 0 29 2 plus 3.4 Honavar 95 72 0 132 9 Nil Hyderabad (Dn) 82 68 0.1 23 4 minus 5.5 Hyderabad (Sd.) 95 66 0 31 3.1 minus 2.9 Indore 84 55 0 38 7 plus 4.7 Karachi 83 67 0 6.4 minus 1.1 Khandwa 90 52 0 23.9 minus 6.2 Lahore 83 53 0 21.1 plus 2.4 Lucknow 82 58 0 32 3 minus 7.3 Madras 81 74 0.9 36.9 Nil Mahableshwar 76 Nil 0 249.2 minus 11.1 Mangalore 89 76 0 127 7 minus 0.5 Marmagao 91 77 0 100.0 minus 0.1 Mysore 76 65 0 137.8 minus 1.8 Nagpur 86 61 0 53.7 plus 5 0 Ootacamund 57 53 1.3 64.7 minus 15.3 Pachmarhi 74 47 0 93.1 plus 14.4 Poona 89 58 0 22.7 minus 3 3 Rajkot 93 58 0 40.8 plus 16.1 Ratnagiri 95 74 0 94.9 minus 6 7 Sholapur 88 66 0 16.3 minus 10.1 Simla 60 45 0 65.8 plus 6.3 Srinagar 65 320 17.1 minus 7 3 Surat 96 64 0 68.9 plus 27.4

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Not gold, but only men can make
a people great and strong,
Men, who for Truth and Honour's
sake stand fast and suffer
long.
Brave men who work while
others sleep and who dare
while others fly,
They build a Nation's pillars
deep and lift them up to the
sky.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRIMARY ISSUE

The Council of the Liberal Federation urges the Viceroy to declare forthwith that the future steps for the formation of a Central Government and for the framing of a constitution "will go forward notwithstanding the dissent of any party", and it points out that "such a declaration will itself help to bring about understanding between the parties concerned". The British Government itself knows but too well that such a declaration will help an understanding. And for that very reason it studiously refrains from making it or from permitting the Viceroy to do so. The latest pronouncement of Mr. Attlee not only insists upon party agreement as a condition of Britain's conceding India's freedom but also suggests that such a condition is part of the Cripps offer which, we are told, still stands. Now, apart from the merits or demerits of the condition, the fact remains, and is demonstrable, that the Cripps offer never made any party agreement a condition precedent to the implementing of the constitution to be framed by a Constituent Assembly. That is, indeed, one of its redeeming features. After declaring that "immediately upon the cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India.....an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India", the offer states: "His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the constitution so framed, subject only to the right of any province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decides" and subject further to a treaty with Britain. Here is a clear categorical pledge that a constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly, necessarily based on majority decision, will be duly implemented by His Majesty's Government, subject only to the two conditions mentioned above. There is no condition that all or the major parties in the Constituent Assembly should come to an agreement before His Majesty's Government can implement it. Thus the position now is that, if the Cripps offer stands, as we are told it does, the elections have got to be followed by the convening of the Constituent Assembly without the necessity of any fresh declaration, though this may be a timely reminder of the exact nature of the Cripps offer regarding party agreement.

As regards the Central Government prior to the inauguration of the new constitution, the Congress went as far as it could, at the Simla Conference to ensure a more representative Council, but the Viceroy's insistence on party agreement as well as communal parity and Mr. Jinnah's insistence on the right of the League alone to nominate all the Muslim members wrecked every attempt at a compromise. It does not seem likely that the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah will change their attitudes till the elections are over. And when that time comes it is doubtful if the British Government will permit a new Government in India for the brief interval between the elections and the implementing of the new constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly. Congress will certainly not stand in the way of any reasonable settlement during that interval. But such vital issues are cropping up on all sides that Congress will not unconditionally accept the Viceroy's veto. Moreover, Congress leaders seem anxious to be free to give their undivided attention to the elections on which depends the future constitution of the country and they will not accept any compromising commitments with regard to the Central Government. In the circumstances those individuals and bodies outside the Congress, who are anxious to expedite the inauguration of a strong representative Government at the Centre as well as in the provinces, will do well to help the Congress at the elections in all possible ways.

India And Ceylon

Pandit Jawaharlal's views on the future constitution of Ceylon, expressed in response to requests from several Indian and Sinhalese friends in the island, deserve to be seriously considered by all concerned. Taking his stand on the various cultural and other bonds linking India and Ceylon and also the common needs of the two countries in face of common dangers, Pandit Jawaharlal strongly commends a willing association between free India and free Ceylon, the nature of the association being determined by the circumstances of the time when the two countries agree to be associated. He states a plain truth when he adds that this association will be more helpful to Ceylon than to India, as the latter is large, strong and self-contained enough to develop with her own resources. As regards the choice between association with India and that with Britain, Pandit Jawaharlal points out what should be obvious to every student of imperial history, that for Ceylon to be associated with any European country or group "will inevitably mean a continuation in some form or other of her colonial status." However, he makes it perfectly clear that it is for free Ceylon to make her choice, and, therefore, her winning complete independence should be her first concern.

As regards the duty of Indians in Ceylon in her struggle for independence, Pandit Jawaharlal rightly urges that they must support the demand for independence "without any proviso or reservation" and that they must not look up to the British Government to protect them, as true and abiding protection for them can only come "from the development of common interests and a common nationality." More specifically, he suggests that "Indians must not ask for the safeguarding of any vested interests which may come in the way of the welfare of the people of Lanka nor should they ask for separate electorates and reservation of seats, which can only lead to their isolation and separation from the rest of the people of Lanka." At the same time he insists that Indians "cannot accept in Lanka or anywhere else the world a position of inferiority and discrimination". These are sound views which will help the interests concerned in eliminating British domination. It will be a great thing if Pandit Jawaharlal could take an early opportunity to visit Ceylon and help to bring about a settlement with regard to the present differences between the Sinhalese and the resident Indian community.

Frankly Speaking

Attlee's Proposals

It is not yet officially confirmed or denied but an authoritative source in Washington is reported to have stated that Mr. Attlee has made three dramatic proposals to President Truman with the general object of restoring Big Three understanding and friendship. Two relate to the Atom bomb secret. If Mr. Churchill was right that the British communicated, without any reciprocal return, some of their scientific discoveries including the famous "radar", there is all the more force in Mr. Attlee's insistence that the secrets of the Atom bomb and its production should be placed in the hands of the United Nations Security Council on the condition that other large powers will now and in the future hand over secrets of their own important scientific developments to the Council. Some such agreement leading to effective international control is necessary because otherwise independent development and production, with each Power keeping its own activities secret, will result in an Atom bomb race and eventually in devastation of the world.

"Security Plans"

Mr. Attlee's third proposal is: "Russia should give a full statement of what she considers her final security plans so that they can be mutually discussed and agreed to". Russia's expansionist aims are, in certain respects, undoubtedly objectionable. They constitute exploitation and abuse of "security". But Russia exaggerates her own security requirements partly also because she finds her Allies suffering from the same defect. Nor can Russia be expected to sympathise with a point of view that sees nothing wrong in Western Imperialist Powers seeking to preserve their "Empires" but pretends to be horrified if Russia seeks expansion. If the Soviet Union must make "a full statement of her final security plans", others too should do so. The "final security plans" of the different Powers are mutually conflicting, but it would be a good thing if they were all produced and discussed once and for all. This will need a conference on the highest level which is both desirable and urgently needed. For, otherwise, no agreement is possible and lack of agreement will further intensify the present conflicts and may lead to anything.

U. S. Envies Britain

It is not without reason that President Truman, speaking at the White House dinner to Messrs. Attlee and Mackenzie King, envied the British for the continuity of their foreign policy unaffected by party politics. America—as also the world—has suffered a good deal from the fact that there have been in the United States two distinct camps —isolationist and internationalist —diametrically and violently opposed to each other. The last war brought considerable improvement in the situation with the two political parties coming gradually together in respect of foreign policy. Americans became growingly conscious that they and their country were component parts of a world from which they simply could not stay away separate and insulated. So that eventually the world witnessed the heartening spectacle of the United States of America adopting as its own the San Francisco Conference and being represented at it by, among others, the Democratic Secretary of State Edward Stettinius and the ex-isolationist Senator Vandenberg. The post-war international situation is, however, again reviving old conflicts in America and President Truman is naturally concerned to preserve some sort of unity and continuity in American international policy.

Fundamental Condition

But while British continuity may be enviable the objectives of British foreign policy are hardly so or worth imitating. Mr. Attlee, replying to President Truman waxed cosmopolitan. "What we need most of all", he said, "is a universal foreign policy, a foreign policy that is directed not to any immediate aim of any particular country, but a foreign policy that is conceived in the interests of all people of the world". These are admirable sentiments. But they are completely defeated by the British in practical application. A foreign policy that puts a premium on imperialism and aggrandisement at the expense of another country and people is a mockery of a "universal foreign policy". And it makes hypocritical nonsense of the professed claim to pursue "the interests of all the people of the world" or "devise the world policy of the common man". If the "interests of world civilisation come first", then Imperialism, past and contemplated, must go. Nearly all big Powers are afflicted with ambitions of self-aggrandisement. Therefrom arise suspicions, conflicts and injustices which, to-day, constitute a grave danger to "world civilisation".

PRIME MINISTER'S PLATITUDES

By P. A. Wadia

A Churchill has been succeeded by an Attlee. The four freedoms of a Roosevelt have been followed by the twelve commandments of Truman. And now in full view of the atomic bomb the Prime Minister of Great Britain talks of laying the foundations of a world order in the hearts of men. "I want to exchange ideas with the President and the Prime Minister of Canada", observed Mr. Attlee on the eve of his departure for the new world, "to see how best we can lift from the ordinary man and woman this spectre of fear that haunts him today. I want to consider with them how best our common ideals of peace, freedom, tolerance and economic prosperity for all people can be realised. I want a world which will be safe for the common man." Referring to the continuance of war as due to the moral failure of human beings, and to the eternal truths on the acceptance of which our life depends he wound up with saying: "I go in a spirit of high endeavour to try to serve my fellowmen, taking with me these three things—faith, hope and charity—and the greatest of these is charity."

So the Prime Minister of Great Britain is today carrying on conversations with the President of the New World and the Premier of Canada to establish an atomic bomb Anglo-Saxon alliance to which the head of the U.S.S.R. is to be later on invited for the organisation of a new world order, the beginning of a federal union to which other smaller States can attach themselves as "partners"—but from which for the time being the vanquished nations are to be excluded. How can America claim leadership in a world order based on "faith, hope and charity" in view of recent happenings? The exponent of a "good neighbour policy" has denied this very good neighbourliness to the nearest neighbours inside her own borders. She has ostracised coloured lawyers from the bar associations, inflicted hardships on her own citizens of Japanese ancestry, repudiating the social contract in her relations to the legitimate children and grand children of the common mother. Whilst fighting against the race hatred of Nazism, she has introduced the distinction of white, pure blood from black in the gifts of blood to the Red Cross and what about the spirit of "charity" in which the Prime Minister of a Labour Government has proceeded to the Conference. The vindicator of freedom for the world goes with the burden of the claims of hundreds in India whose only crime was to fight for the freedom of their country, and as the spokesman of a Commonwealth in which one Dominion is to be the exclusive preserve of the whites against all black and brown infiltration.

Above all the faith, hope and charity are to be manifested in the atmosphere of atom-bombs. A world society is to grow out of the miracles of metallurgy. Supremacy in the production and use of a mechanical tool has never conferred lasting authority. The battleship, sovereign for a long time, was swept from below, and destroyed from above. The aeroplane in turn is now threatened out of its supremacy by the atom bomb. The idea of policing the world by the atom bomb assumes that nations will not keep within the limits of duty unless compelled by force. It also assumes that they will keep within these limits when ordered by force. It is the philosophy of FASCISM to which the world is being treated today and we are asked to accept it in the name of "faith, hope and charity"! Is this the new world for which millions have sacrificed their lives?

SUBHAS BOSE MAY BE STILL ALIVE

TOKYO, November 12 (U. P. A.): The following statement about Subhas Chandra Bose was given to the United Press of America by K. V. Narain, an Indian student from No. 1 Basavangudi Bangalore City. Narain came to Japan seven and a half years ago after attending Mysore University and was studying in Japan when the war broke out...During the war, he worked on various publications. "Subhas Chandra Bose, who was on his way to Japan from Singapore for consultation with the Japanese Government, died of injuries received when his plane crashed near Taihoku.'

"To that effect ran an announcement issued by the Japanese Board of Information about a week after the Japanese surrender was announced by the Emperor.

"While this piece of news more or less got lost in the midst of the post-surrender confusion, in the minds of the Indians in Japan suspicion at once arose as to its credibility. To some it seemed certain that Bose had been bumped off by the Japanese, while many others believed that it was another smart move by Bose himself to disappear for some time until things settled down. This latter view seemed quite plausible if one recalled the mysterious circumstances under which the ex-Congress President disappeared from India in 1941, only to show up a few months later in Axis Europe. However, nobody could be sure until more news and definite proof could be had of the whole affair.

"About three weeks later, the news went around that Bose's remains had been brought to Japan by another Indian who had been accompanying him on the plane and who had been reported at the time of the accident as having been seriously injured. His whereabouts were hushed up in the greatest secrecy. While the Indians were anxious to know what the 'remains' were that had been brought over here, no one was even informed where the remains were kept, let alone allowed access to the place.

SOMETHING FISHY

"Doubts now began to grow in the minds of the Indians as to the truth of the whole story. Those doubts increased even more when one Indian, who discovered where Bose's 'ashes' were kept, asked when the 'funeral' would be held. He was told—after he had been asked to offer incense in the Buddhist fashion and pay his respects to the ashes—that all Indians would be informed in due course and that in view of the prevailing circumstances, the ceremony could not but be held in a quiet manner. But as it happened, no one was informed and everyone was surprised to read in the paper a couple of days later that funeral rites for Mr. Bose had been held in Tokyo two days before this Indian had inquired about the funeral date and had been told he would be informed well in time.

"Thus, all this hush-hush and the evasiveness about the whole affair has certainly not done anything to remove the doubt in the minds of the Indians in Japan that there is something fishy about it.

"First, the time and location of the plane accident itself makes one ask the questions: Why, of all places, did the accident occur in Formosa—where there would be no prying eyes—and was it merely a coincidence that the Japanese surrender had come only a few days before? The conjecture among those close to Mr. Bose, it would seem, is that he did not want to remain in Malaya where, when the Allies came, he would come under the charge of the local Commander there, but wanted to be in Tokyo, in which case he would have been taken in charge by the Supreme Allied Commander, and consequently, have had a better chance to plead his own case in the eyes of the international public. But this is nonsense since in any case, Mr. Bose would have known that whenever he might be taken, he would be handed over to the charge of the Indian Government.

"Second, what happened to his remains? The ashes, supposed to be his, were brought to Tokyo. But ashes don't prove who the dead man is; they might be anybody's, or they may not be those of a human being at all. As for his other remains, like personal belongings—the suit he was wearing, etc.,—it is said that they were cremated along with him. If Mr. Bose were really dead, commonsense should have told that his personal belongings should have been saved as proof of his death, for the circumstances of his reported death having been mysterious, the world would certainly ask for all available proofs to be convinced of his being no more.

IN FAVOUR OF 'DEATH'

"There is, however, one point which to an extent, would support the view that Mr. Bose is dead: The Indian who supposedly was with Mr. Bose on the same plane has been seen with his hands and face bruised. But this again is no conclusive proof. He might have been involved in some other accident.

"So the mystery remains unsolved, and local Indians are no more convinced of his death than they were at the time it was announced. If anything, they are more convinced than ever that it is all a make-believe by Mr. Bose."

United Nations' Pool For Atom Bomb

Anglo-Saxon "Big Three" Hand Over Talks To Experts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. (Reuter): The "Anglo-Saxon Big Three" Mr. Attlee, President Truman and Mr. Mackenzie King—now fully briefed on each other's approach to the British plan for internationalisation of scientific discoveries, to-day handed over the atom bomb talks to their expert advisers. No further meetings of the three leaders are expected for several days, cables "Reuter's" special correspondent.

They are highly satisfied with the preliminary discussions which they held yesterday in the seclusion of the yacht 'Sequoia' owned by Mr. James Forrestal, Navy Secretary.

A White House Presidential aide said last night: "Nearly the whole of the nine-hour cruise on the Potomac River through grey drizzle of a November afternoon and evening was spent in conversation in the lounge of the yacht".

The talks were strictly informal—an intimate and confidential exchange of views, with no advisers present, no record taken and no final decisions reached.

WHAT ARNOLD SAID

The intention was to make the three men's minds known to each other on the critical issues which have brought them together at a moment when world is haunted by visions of new and frightful weapons. Apprehension on this score was intensified overnight through references in the report by the Gen. Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Air Forces, to the possibility of space ships scattering atom bombs from beyond the earth's atmosphere, bombers flying faster than sound and invasions by robot armies.

For the next two days of the talks, formal meetings are expected to be restricted to "official committee" level of experts.

They are working on paper which should enable the three leaders when they next meet (probably Wednesday) to fix an agreement and frame the final joint communique.

This communique, it is hoped, will give a full and satisfactory statement of the Anglo-American agreement on sharing the present and future secrets of science between the Big Five.

WHAT ABOUT RUSSIA

The basis of this agreement is expected to be a final clear statement by Russia on her security requirements.

Today's talks are in the hands of Sir John Anderson, Maj-Gen. Eric Jacob, Adviser on atomic energy to the British cabinet, Mr. A. Neville Butler of the British Foreign Office and their American opposite numbers. Their immediate task is to refuse to written details a broad plan which so far has only been informally discussed between the statesmen.

Mr. Attlee is resolutely convinced that control of atomic energy should be exercised through the United Nations Organisation.

Mr. Attlee sees the main obstacle to such a control in lack of complete confidence between nations.

NO COMMENT

The A.P.A. adds: A Washington report that Mr. Attlee had proposed the creation of a United Nations pool for the atomic bomb and other scientific secrets brought no comment from the White House today.

The Presidential Secretary Mr. William Hasset, told reporters that President Truman will have nothing to say on the progress of the present discussions with Mr. Attlee and Mr. MacKenzie King until the parleys end.

WHAT ATTLEE WILL TELL U. S. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (Reuter): Mr. Clement Attlee will give the Americans a frank clarification of the British Government's Socialist policy as the highlight of a speech which he is to make to the joint session of Congress tomorrow, it is reported in authoritative quarters here.

He will tell the U. S. legislature (and through the radio the whole nation and the world) that his Government is going ahead purposefully with its pledged programme of socialism with an overwhelming mass of British people behind it.

After spending two days as a guest at the White House, Mr. Attlee today moved in to the British Embassy for the remainder of his stay.

SOVIET PRESS BLACK-OUT

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (A.P.A.): The Soviet press carried no report today of the Attlee-Truman—MacKenzie King meetings in Washington, awaiting something official. The Russians apparently are still hopeful that the secret of atomic energy will be shared by the great powers.

CALICUT COMMUNIST ARRESTED

CALICUT, Nov. 12, (A. P. I.): Mr A. K. Gopalan, one of the candidates selected by the Kerala Committee of the Communist Party of India for election to the provincial legislature from the Calicut general constituency was arrested by the police last evening at Perintalamanna while he was addressing a public meeting.

Mr. Gopalan had escaped from Vellore Jail about four and a half years ago and since then was wanted by the police. He made a dramatic appearance at the public meeting last evening.

One Indian Killed In Mine Explosion

SINGAPORE, Nov. 12, (Reuter): One Indian soldier was killed and 14 Indian and seven British soldiers were slightly injured when the new 4,000 ton merchantship 'River Crest' bringing nearly 200 troops from Calcutta to Singapore struck a mine in the Straits to-day. She was towed to Singapore with her engine rooms flooded.

The 'River Crest' is the fourth ship mined in AEAC waters since the British East Indies Fleet arrived there.

It is officially stated that the channel has been swept three times and that several thousand ships have passed through safely since the passage

EGYPT RESOLVED TO SEE BRITISH QUIT

Farouk On New Era Of Prosperity For Arabs

CAIRO, Nov. 12. (Reuter): King Farouk, formally opening the Egyptian Parliament to-day, said: "Egypt is more resolved and united than ever to bring about the disappearance of every restriction on her independence by the withdrawal of foreign forces and by the affirmation of unity in the Nile Valley. The Egyptian Government is in contact with the British Government on this subject and is actively pursuing its task in order to realise our wishes and achieve the best results.

Referring to the Arab League pact as inaugurating a new era of prosperity, grandeur and expansion in the history of Arab nations, King Farouk said that events in the Levant states had proved that force was no argument. "The same lesson applies to Palestine where the Zionist had no need to disturb a peaceful nation by seeking to submerge it in order to suppress it," he added.

"Applying the same principles Egypt has hastened the claim for Libyan independence on the basis of consultation of the inhabitants and integrity of their country."

Prime Minister Nokrashy Pasha, opening the Parliament, declared today that it is the intention of Egypt to maintain close relations with England, but said the Government was making an effort to achieve its national aims, including evacuation of British troops.

MOUNTED POLICE CHARGE ON I. N. A. DEMONSTRATIONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

moved and the telegraph wires cut between Hardattpur and Rajatalab stations on the O. and T. Railway on the night of November 9. This was discovered by the permanent Way Inspector the next morning. The line was almost immediately restored.

Later messages add: The number of students still under detention in connection with to-day's observance of I.N.A. day in Lucknow is stated to be 34, the remaining 16 having been warned and let off. The students under detention include four girls, namely, Prem Lata Tawani, Satyawati Bharava, Shanti Chaturvedi and Rajkumari Krishna.

Enquiries made at 10 p.m. reveal that the remaining 34 students, including girls, were released on bail at 8-30 p.m. Mr. B. Gupta and Seth Kishorilal having stood as sureties for them.

REPORTER MANHANDLED.

The incidents connected with today's observance of I.N.A. day in Lucknow in which a couple of journalists were also involved were considered at an emergent meeting of the Lucknow Journalists Association, held under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Rama Rao.

The association passed a resolution condemning the action of the police in using violence on reporters on duty in connection with the incidents. The resolution says: "The police took away the camera of a press photographer, threatened to put under arrest a reporter of the 'Pioneer' and actually arrested a reporter of the 'National Herald'."

The resolution added that the reporter of the "National Herald" was beaten by the police even though he was known personally to the police officer concerned and called upon the authorities to investigate into the matter and to lay down definite instructions to the police that journalists on duty on occasions of the nature under reference should be allowed to do their work without molestation, much less manhandling.

GOVT. VERSION.

The order prohibiting the taking out of processions to agitate against the trial of members of "Indian National Army" was defied to-day by mombs of students and disturbances were caused in various parts of the city, says a Press note issued by Mr. D. Walley, District Magistrate, Lucknow.

At Aminabad Park brickbats were thrown at the police. A crowd which gathered round the Clock Tower in Aminabad Park had to be dispersed. About 30 arrests were made. Minor injuries were inflicted on the police. One student who was injured is in hospital.

There was a general strike in schools and colleges throughout the city and shops were closed. At some places force was used to compel the students to take part in the strike. At the Husainabad High School considerable damage was done to property by a mob of students from another institution.

As a precaution against further disturbances the District Magistrate has to-day issued another order requiring permission to be obtained from the authorities for the holding of any public meeting, assembly or procession or for the use of loud speakers.

Lathi Charges On Lahore Girl Students

LAHORE, Nov. 12. (A.P.I.): Police made a lathi charge on students, both girls and boys, in connection with I. N. A demonstrations in front of the Khalsa College for Women.

SEVERAL STUDENTS, AMONG THEM SOME YOUNG GIRLS BELOW TEN, WERE INJURED. SOME OF THEM WERE REMOVED TO THIR HOMES UNCONSCIOUS AND IN BLEEDING CONDITION.

The General Secretary of the Lahore Students' Congress Prem Nath Lekhi, and two other student workers have been arrested by the police.

Since morning girl students in groups went about from college to college and schools exhorting students in come out of colleges and schools. They dashed right into full classrooms, shouting I. N. A. slogans. Their numbers swelled and they were joined by boys as they marched from place to place.

CLIMAX TO THIS DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE I. N. A. WAS REACHED IN THE KHALSA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN WHERE THE POLICE BEAT SOME STUDENTS WITH BATONS AND KNOBS.

Women police also arrived in large numbers to deal with demonstrators here and there.

Most of the colleges and schools in the city, both for girls and boys are closed, the students having gone on strike.

Commotion prevails in several parts of the city where police are seen taking positions, while student workers are announcing through loudspeakers their mass meeting to be held in the evening.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.—

LONDON, Nov. 11. (Reuter): At a Congress in London today 250 delegates representing 3,000 Cypriots living in Great Britain passed a resolution declaring that it was the ardent desire of all Greek—Cypriots who represent five-sixths of the island population to break with the British Empire and calling upon the British People and their Government to facilitate realisation of the national wishes of the people.

* * *

"We must not let anything rob us of our freedom and our democracy".

—Mr. C. R. Attlee.

No. Not even the demand of Asiatic peoples for their freedom and their democracy.

* * *

Lucknow, November 11.—Lord Wavell and party arrived in Lucknow today by air from Delhi. The Viceroy was received at the aerodrome by Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor of the United Provinces and his personal staff.

—A. P. I.

Further developments are excitedly awaited.

By the way, when is Jawaharlal returning to the United Provinces?

* * *

His Highness the Aga Khan, whose conception of Pakistan seems to be that it is a sort of Princely Indian State, said at Calcutta: "Really, Pakistan is one of the points I would like Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah to discuss and come to an agreement."

Where HAS His Highness been all these years?

* * *

Having read a list of communist candidates set up for the Madras Provincial Assembly elections, the Junior Colleague asked us "Why none for the Muslim seats?"

We answered: "Go and try to think."

* * *

At a meeting in Nagpur, Dr. B. S. Moonje, the Hindu Mahasabha leader, made references to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's brave struggle to make India free.

—Press Report.

Is the Field Marshal also a candidate at the elections?

* * *

Doctor Soekarno has, according to the A.P.A., appealed to the world to judge for itself the British bombing in Sourabaya.

Nonsense. What right has the world to act the judge?

* * *

Latest reports from Paris indicate a deadlock among the three main political parties whose differences continue to persist and even sharpen.

In our considered opinion there is only one solution to this awfully difficult problem of France. Mr. Attlee should proceed to occupy the country with a solemn "Cripps Offer" pledge that Britain will grant freedom to France the moment all the parties and interests come to an agreement among themselves.

* * *

FURTHER HITCH OVER GERMANY

Allies Agree to Differ.

—Headlines.

This, in fact, is a positive and encouraging improvement. We are beginning to gain hope.

SECOND GREATEST MAN OF ASIA

CAMBRIDGE: The Cambridge University Majlis celebrated Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday at Trinity College yesterday when Mr. Harold Lever, Member of Parliament for Manchester Exchange, was the chief speaker.

The President, Mr. Subrata Roy Chowdury, who presided, paid a tribute to Pandit Nehru as the "second greatest man of Asia".

Mr. Harold Lever said that India was destined to become a great Socialist country, once she was independent. "Indian political sentiment", Mr. Lever added, "was consistently been more progressive than British. I regret to say I have been so far disillusioned at the India policy of my own Party Government. It is following the same old imperialist line as the Tories did, and though a minority yet, a considerable section of the Labour members in the Commons—I presume about 80—is trying its best to make the Government concede Indian demands. I do hope very soon we will be successful in winning over the majority. India stands as a test case which would show the world whether the Labour Government means what it says".

The Majlis sent a message to Pandit Nehru stating: "You symbolise the supreme aspirations of every Indian. Your leadership of the Indian people at this critical stage of our national history is admirable and without a parallel".

ERA OF WHITE DOMINATION IN ASIA IS OVER

Dutch Support To Indonesian Struggle

LONDON DEMONSTRATION AGAINST USE OF INDIAN MEN AND RESOURCES TO PUT DOWN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

LONDON November 12 (U.P.I.): The high light of the meeting organised by the Swaraj House last night in King's Hall, London, to protest against the use of Indian troops to suppress the National Liberation Movement in the countries of South-East Asia and demand the release of the Indian National Army was when a member of the Dutch Resistance Movement who had fought against the Germans during the occupation of Holland, rose from the floor to express the support and solidarity of the Dutch Resistance Groups and left-wing parties with the struggle of Indonesian people.

DUTCH SUPPORT

"We have known the foreign yoke and fought against alien rule and, therefore, we fully support the Indonesians fighting for their freedom" he declared amidst loud applause.

Dr. K. D. Kumria in his presidential remarks emphasised the disillusionment of the Indians and other Asiatic peoples with the foreign policy of the British Labour Government which, he said, "seemed in no way different from that of Mr. Churchill."

The Indian writer, Mr. Iqbal Singh, moving a resolution demanding immediate and unconditional release of men and officers of the Indian National Army now under trial, or under arrest, declared: "To accuse these men of disloyalty to British imperialism was a mockery of all standards of civilised justice and consideration of humanity."

Dr. William Du Bois, the emminent American legal leader identifying himself with the protest said: "It is paradox piled on paradox that Indian resources should be employed for the suppression of other Asiatic nations when India herself was crying for freedom. Time has come to end this intolerable paradox."

ASIA AWAKE AND UNAFRAID

Dr. N. Gangulee said: "I do not believe in protest meeting but the present meeting serves a definite purpose. It is intended to mobilise world opinion for the cause of Indonesian freedom as well as to warn the imperial powers that the Era of European domination in Asia is over. Asia is awake and is not afraid even of the atom bomb. That is the significance of the Indonesian struggle. I believe in co-operation between Asia and the west but freedom was the condition of that co-operation. Without freedom there will be no co-operation."

Mr. Fenner Brockway, Political Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, declared in his speech: "Cry of 'Quit India' was fast becoming the cry of 'Quit Asia.' It represented the historic movement which no power in the world could divert from its course."

Referring to the New Delhi trials he said: "The British Government was showing unbelievable lack of imagination in trying to treat the trial of the men of the Indian National Army as a routine affair. These men had done nothing morally wrong and the whole of India acknowledged that they were sincere patriots."

NEHRU WILL SHINE

Referring to the Indian Government's refusal to grant Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the permit to go to Java, he said: "I prophesy that the name of Pandit Nehru will shine in world history long after the name of those British Cabinet Ministers and authorities who have refused him the permit to visit Indonesia. I go further: I predict in less than three years Pandit Nehru will be the moral leader of those forces in the world who are aiming at social justice, freedom and true equality among mankind."

Other speakers included the Negro publicist, Mr. George Padmore and Mrs. Bhattacharjee. The meeting decided to send a deputation to the Secretary of State for India and the Foreign Secretary.

PUNJAB BAN ON DWIJEN BOSE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12 (A.P.I.): The entry of Mr. Dwijendra Nath Bose to any place in the Punjab has been banned by the Punjab Government.

Mr. Dwijendra Nath Bose is a nephew of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. He was released from detention in Campbellpur Jail some weeks ago.

By an order under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance, 1944, served on Mr. Bose today through the special branch of the Calcutta police, the Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government has directed him not to be at any time after the service of this order in any place within the province unless summoned by a court of law.

This action, it is stated in the order is necessary with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety and the maintenance of public order.

No Footballers' Strike In Britain

MANCHESTER, Nov. 12 (Reuter): It was officially stated here to-day that there will be no football strike. Players' maximum wages have been increased from eight pounds to nine pounds and match payments from four to five pounds.

The players union had stated that members would not play on Saturday next unless their demands were satisfied.

NO MORE RUSSIAN PRESS CENSORSHIP

Molotov Accedes To U. S. Correspondent's Request

MOSCOW, Nov. 12. (A.P.A.): There were strong indications here today that Soviet news censorship has been inoperative since November 7 when such a development was hinted by Foreign Commissar Molotov to a correspondent of the "Associated Press" as they drank a toast at a reception marking the October revolution.

No announcement has been made. Stories are submitted and censors still stamp as before, but all "Associated Press" despatches have passed without deletions since November 7. Other correspondents reported similar experiences.

Molotov approached "Associated Press" correspondent, Eddy Gilmore, at the reception and asked "If you were in my position what sort of toast would you propose?"

Gilmore suggested a toast to better understanding between the Soviet Press and that of the United States.

Molotov said: "That is a good toast but what is your main issue as a correspondent now?"

Gilmore explained he was writing an interpretation of Molotov's views.

B. P. C. C. Appeals For Generous Contributions To I. N. A. Fund

Says Govt. Camouflage Branding Them As Traitors Will Not Fool Indians

BOMBAY, Monday.

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day the following resolution was passed:

"Although the Indian National Congress under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi no longer looks to outside help for the attainment of India's freedom, it can in no circumstances remain unconcerned or indifferent towards the brave soldiers of the Indian National Army. The Congress is emphatically of opinion that these I.N.A. soldiers were inspired by the same love for the freedom of India as the best amongst us.

"In all struggles for freedom the world over, patriots have sought outside help to free their country from foreign yoke. As long as foreign rule lasts in India patriots in desperation may be inclined to seek foreign help. To style such undisputed patriots as traitors and criminals is to pervert the meaning of words to suit imperialistic and morally and politically unjustifiable ends. Such camouflage can deceive nobody, much less the Indian people.

"Whatever Government may say about these I.N.A. men, the Congress is convinced that the country will ever remember their great sacrifices and sufferings in the cause of the country's freedom. The B.P.C.C. urges the people of Bombay generously to contribute towards the fund which is being collected at present both for the defence and the relief of the I.N.A. prisoners."

Yugoslavs Go To Polls

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuter).—Very heavy polling, varying between 88 and 100 per cent marked the elections to Yugoslavia's Constituent Assembly yesterday, according to reports received by Reuter early this morning.

Observers considered the system in this first free ballot in the Balkans as completely fair and secret.

Candidates elected will form Yugoslavia's first Federal Parliament.

It is the first time that Yugoslav women have been allowed to vote and in most districts nearly 100 per cent of them availed themselves of the right.

The A. P. A. adds: Marshal Tito was assured victory to-day in Yugoslavia's first free election as incomplete returns showed that more than 90 per cent of their 1,000,000 voters had cast ballot. Although the Opposition boycotted the election by not putting up candidates officially, it was reported that there was very little abstention.

DIAMOND JUBILEE OF CONGRESS

B. P. C. C. Decides To Postpone Celebrations

BOMBAY, Monday.

Two important announcements were made at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee tonight, concerning the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Congress and the accounts of the session of the All-India Congress Committee held at Gowalia Tank in September 1945.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, B. P. C. C., revealed that the members of the Congress Working Committee were of the opinion that the Congress Diamond Jubilee which falls on December 28, should be postponed till next year partly because there was very little time left for the Jubilee date and partly because the Congress was busy with elections.

FIVE LAKHS FROM A.I.C.C.

Concerning the session of the A.I.C.C. held in Bombay, Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji who was the Treasurer for the session announced that the gross income from the session was in the neighbourhood of rupees five lakhs, including donations which totalled nearly Rs. 1,25,000.

Mr. B. A. Khimji prefaced his statement with a remark that the different sub-committees appointed in connection with the A.I.C.C. had not yet submitted the final accounts. So it was not possible at this stage to supply the exact figures.

As against the gross income of Rs. 5,00,000 the estimated expenditure was Rs. 1,50,000.

Referring to the different items to which this balance being earmarked, Mr. Ratilal Gandhi Vice-President, said that a sum of Rs 50,000 would be given to the A. I. C. C., Rs. 25,000 would be sent to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to be used for the construction of huts for the Khudai Khidmatgars; Rs. 15,000 would be donated to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee towards the liquidation of the Committee's debts.

"This would be a good neighbourly act," commented Mr. S. K. Patil.

The balance of Rs. 2,50,000 would be earmarked for the Congress House Building Fund, announced Mr. Patil.

Regarding the observance of the Congress Diamond Jubilee, Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, said that it was the concern of all the provinces in India. It was not proper that the B.P.C.C. should decide to observe the Jubilee in December when the other provinces were not ready for the celebrations.

LEGAD AID

The B.P.C.C. appointed a Committee composed of some of its members and pleaders practising in the Court of Small Causes for helping claimants during the claim period of the "Get-on-the-roll" campaign. Mr. Nagindas T. Master is the Chairman of this Committee.

A. I. S. F. Representatives For Prague Conference

Mr. Satyapal Dang, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, has issued the following statement:—

Mr. A. H. Sader Miss Ketayun and Miss Vidya Kanuga, who represented the All-India Students' Federation at the recent World Youth Congress held in London, will again represent the A.I.S.F. at the World Student Conference to be held at Prague in the third week of November.

These three students, now studying in Britain, are active workers of the Federation of India Students' Societies in Great Britain which is affiliated to the A.I.S.F.

BATAVIA'S CALL FOR SOVIET AID

(Continued from Page 1.)

also were some Americans among the victims.

BR. SEAMEN REFUSED TO SAIL

SYDNEY: British seamen refused today to sail a liner to Java with sixteen hundred Dutch troops aboard.

The seamen walked off the ship "Moreton Bay", which was due to leave yesterday afternoon. They said their action was taken in conformity with the Australian Trades Union policy of refusing to help in the transport of Dutch troops or munitions to Java where Indonesians are seeking independence from the Dutch.

No reply has been received by the seamen to a cablegram they sent to the British National Union of seamen asking what procedure they should follow. They agreed to take the ship to sea today if a reply is not received from London by that time. In the meantime a crowd marched up to the wharf and demonstrated against Dutch troops going to Java.

Dutch forces in Java will shortly receive reinforcements of 1,600 troops who sailed from Sydney this afternoon aboard the British ship "Moreton Bay."

Yesterday the British crew had walked off when the troops were transferred aboard from "Sterling Castle." They sent a cable to the British National Seamen's Union seeking advice on whether to refuse to continue the voyage as urged by the Australian Seamen's Union, but the ship sailed with only ten of the crew left behind, before the reply was received.

Reuter was informed in London this evening that the National Seamen's Union cabled a reply telling the men to go back to the ship in conformity with the articles of their contract.

Resentment Against I. N. A. Trial

Bombay Corporation Adjourns

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business, to express the feelings of resentment of the country against the I.N.A. trial.

Mr. S. K. Patil who moved the adjournment expressed a hope that the Government would adopt the policy of forgive and forget and thus respect the wishes of all parties in the country.

Mr. M. M. Killedar seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously. The Corporation then adjourned till today.

MORE WATER AFTER TWO YEARS

Earlier—The Mayor, Dr. J. A. D'Souza referring to the Bhivpuri scheme for the improvement of water supply, said that the survey had been practically completed and the work would be taken in hand shortly. It would take at least two years for the completion of the scheme and till then he urged the citizens to use water economically and be satisfied with the restricted supply of water.

BEGGAR PROBLEM

The Beggar Problem, he said, practically solved and the Act was awaiting the sanction of the Government of India, which was only a formality.

As regards the establishment of a Chair for Sir P. M. Mehta's Centenary in the University, he said it required Rs. 5 lakhs. Out of this amount, the Corporation had granted Re. 1 lakh and he had so far received contributions amounting to Rs. 1,25,000. He hoped the Princes would contribute generously. He also hoped that the Municipality would get 30 to 40 motor lorries shortly, when refuse from house to house would be cleared in the city.

KILLED BY SELF WHILE PRODDING A MOUSE

SAIGON, Nov. 12 (A. P. A.): Private Dennis James Miller, a British soldier who fought through the Burma campaign and was the only survivor of his platoon was killed by the accidental discharge of his Brengun as he was prodding a mouse caught in his quarters.

TWENTY CRORES FOR NEW HIGHWAYS

Foreign Engineers To Be Called In When Indians Not Available

The attention of the Government of Bombay has been drawn to a report which states that it is contemplating the requisitioning of services of engineers from foreign countries and from other parts of India to carry out the post-war reconstruction and bridge work. To correct any misapprehension which may be thereby created, it is announced that the policy of the Government is that only such posts for which suitable officers are available in the Province or in India should be filled from abroad. It is not at present apprehended in this respect that there will be any particular scarcity of Road Engineers.

The Bombay Government's post-war reconstruction communications plan envisages new construction and improvements on a total length of 30,000 miles of roads split up into National Highways, Provincial Highways, District and Rural roads. In its first five-year programme of post-war reconstruction, the Government proposes to spend Rs. 20 crores on these roads, excluding the National Highways, the expenditure on which is to be borne by the Central Government. Detailed plans and estimates are under preparation and actual construction is likely to start soon in certain localities.

Miss Chandekar Felicitated

BOMBAY, Monday.

A cordial welcome was accorded to Miss Prabhavati Chandekar on her return from England after passing the Sister-tutors' Course at the Royal College of Nursing London, to-day at meeting held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House under the auspices of the Trained Nurses Association and various other medical and social organisations of Bombay Dr. J. A. D'Souza, Mayor of Bombay, presiding.

Miss Chandekar, replying thanked the organisers, for the honour done her and said that nursing in India was still in its infancy. There were about 7,000 nurses in India but she said, the country needed more than eight lakhs.

SAFEGUARDS FOR NON-INDIAN INTERESTS MUST BE REPEALED

"Compensation, If Found Reasonable, May Be Effected By Adjustment Of Sterling Balances"

BOMBAY, Nov. 12. (U.P.I.): The General Secretary of the National Planning Committee has released through the United Press of India the following resolutions adopted by the National Planning Committee last weekend under the chairmanship of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

The National Planning Committee are of opinion that a stage has now arrived in the economic evolution of India when the investment of foreign capital in Indian enterprise should receive urgent consideration with reference to its bearing on the future political as well as economic development of the country. They have accordingly given special attention to this problem in the course of their inquiry and have arrived at the following conclusions:—

DOWN WITH FOREIGN CAPITAL.

(1) The investment of foreign capital in Indian agricultural, mineral and industrial concerns since the establishment of British rule, has resulted in the acquisition by foreign interests of a measure of control over India's economic and political life which has both warped and retarded national development.

(2) It is important that the investment of foreign capital in Indian enterprise should not ordinarily be permitted hereafter in a form which would entitle it to ownership and management in respect of industries of national importance.

(3) In particular in the case of key industries, involving the use of secret processes which would not otherwise be available to the country, foreign participation in ownership and management may be permitted, such participation should be subject to the approval of the State which will lay down the conditions and limitations which would safeguard adequately Indian national interests.

(4) It is possible, in view of India's vast capital requirements in the coming years, that she may need capital from other countries. It is not, however, in her interest to accept it, if it is required for essential industries, except in the shape of loans or credits raised by or through the State.

(5) India's credit in the world market is sufficiently high to justify the expectation that she will be able to secure enough capital assistance in this form and for her to insist as a matter of national policy that foreign capital should be admitted only on these terms for essential industries.

"REPEAT THEM."

(6) In order to enable India to plan her economic development on lines that would ensure and promote the best interests of the country, the special statutory safeguards provided in the Government of India Act 1935 in respect of non-Indian concerns should forthwith be repealed.

(7) It is essential that foreign interests which now exercise a predominant control over certain vital industries in India, particularly those involving the utilisation by the State on payment of reasonable compensation.

(8) Where such interests are held by Companies with sterling capital, the payment of compensation should be effected by means of the sterling balances now held by India. The question of the employment of sterling balances for this purpose should therefore be taken up immediately for examination.

SCRAP WAR PLANT.

The resolution on the scrapping of war plant or ordnance factories says:—The National Planning Committee have considered the urgent problem of the utilisation and disposal of factories established in connection with the war, which may no longer be required for India's defence purposes. The Committee consider it important that this surplus plant and machinery should not be scrapped or dismembered, but should be utilised for the industrial development of the country. In order to ensure that such plant and machine are utilised in the most efficient manner, a Committee of Experts be appointed to consider the ways and means of their conversion to peace time use. In no case should this equipment be transferred to non-Indian ownership or management.

DOLLAR POOL.

The resolution on Dollar Pool says:—

The National Planning Committee note with concern that a large amount, due to India, is looked up in the Empire Dollar Pool, built up from the sale of goods and services by this country to the United States. This fund is yet unavailable for India's urgent demands to finance Indo-American trade, and forward the intensive industrialisation of the country. The National Planning Committee urge that, without prejudice to India's right to demand a full account of the origin, growth, and utilisation of this Dollar Pool all further accumulation in the Pool be immediately stopped; and that every Dollar earned by India from now onward by the sale of her goods and services abroad should be credited and made available to India. The Committee further demand that a clear and complete account be published of the transactions in the Dollar Pool as early as possible, to determine what share thereof belongs to India, so that it may be restored to her. In this connection, the National Planning Committee take note of the stipulations reported to have been made by the United States while offering financial assistance to the United Kingdom, which indirectly affect these dues. The Committee warn the authorities concerned that no arrangements, made between the present Government of India and the British Government, or any other party, which would prejudicially affect these dues as well as the prospects for industrialisation and economic development of this country will be acceptable to the Indian People.

Indian Batsmen Collapse

Australians Force Follow On. Last Six Wickets Add Only 97 Runs

Australian Services XI	*(First Innings)*	*531*
Indian XI	*(First Innings)*	*339*
Indian XI	*(Second Innings) for no wicket*	*7*

The colossal batting strength of the Indian side collapsed like the proverbial pack of cards on the third day of the match between the Australian Services XI and an Indian XI. Only two of their run-getters crossing fifty and not one scoring a century, Amarnath's (64) was the most confident display of the day. He repeatedly drove the left-hander Ellis through the covers and treated the bowling with scant respect. Not one of the bowlers was able to make any impression on him.

Hazare (75) the only other batsman to reach 50 batted cautiously throughout but was surprisingly dismissed. He missed an apparently harmless delivery from Williams. Modi batted well but was unfortunate to be dismissed cheaply.

The honours of the day were undoubtedly with the visitors, very ably led by Hassett. He handled his attack very cleverly and almost unfailibly brought on the right man at the right time. Price's analysis were for the best:

O.	M.	R.	W.
9	3	28	2

But even Ellis bowled better than his figures indicate. He was keeping an immaculate length throughout and his googly always kept the batsmen on the defensive. As for the rest it was more a tale of the failures of the home side than the success of the Australians.

When play commenced on Monday, from the pavilion end, Pepper opened to Amarnath and he cut his first delivery to enter his 20. Merchant got two more runs of a late cut. Ellis was bowling from the other end and Amarnath hooked his second delivery to the ropes and drove the fourth for two.

In Ellis's second over Amarnath cover drove and obtained a single to reach his 30. And in his next over Amarnath sent the 100 of the innings on board by extra cover driving Ellis for four.

Amarnath was batting freely and doing the bulk of the scoring. He reached his 40 when he drove Ellis to the extra-cover for a single.

MERCHANT DISMISSED

In the same over, Ellis struck again. Merchant attempted to drive the left-hander, edged and was brilliantly held by Pepper at first slip. (108—2—27).

Hazare joined Amarnath who sent Ellis to the extra cover ropes. Hazare opened his account by on driving Ellis for a single. Amarnath reached his half-century by on driving Pepper for three. Hazare cover drove Pepper towards cover and Ellis misfielding a four resulted. Hazare had now entered his double figures.

Amarnath late cut Ellis for three and Pepper gave way to Williams when the score was 137, Hazare cover drove the newcomer to the ropes.

Amarnath reached his 60 by off-driving Ellis for a single.

After he had bowled for one hour, Ellis was replaced by Miller who sent down a maiden, from the Churchgate end the score then being 146. Amarnath and Hazare being 60 and 18 respectively.

Hazare glanced Miller for a single and reached his 20, Amarnath sent the 150 of the inning by placing Miller to mid-on for two. Hazare mis-hit a bumper from Miller in the same over over the heads of the slips for a four and of the next ball mis-hit another ball high over Williams for another four.

Williams struck the third blow for the visitors. Amarnath attempted to glance Williams and put the ball into the hands of Price at short square-leg. (160—3—64).

Modi drove the second ball he received to mid-on for a couple. Ellis took over from Miller when the score was 175. Hazare glanced his first delivery for a couple.

Pepper from the other end took over from Williams and conceded five runs in his first over, Hazare gathering five and stepping into his 40s.

Hazare reached his 50 by cover driving a full-toss from Ellis to the ropes and sent the 200 of the innings on board by glancing the same bowler for three and straight drove a full toss from Pepper to the sight screen. In his next over Modi hooked a full toss for four and reached his 20.

Miller took over from Ellis from the Churchgate end and Modi edged him through the slip for four. Price came on from the Pavilion end.

When lunch was taken the score was 225 for three wickets, Hazare batting 62 and Modi batting 29.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

The new ball was taken when the score was 227, Miller and Williams operating with it. In his second over Hazare straight drove Miller for three and put 230 on board. The rate of scoring was slowed down by the advent of the new ball and runs came mostly in singles.

HAZARE DISMISSED

Hazare entered his 70s by edging Miller over the slips for four. A little later when he was 26 short of his hundred Williams uprooted Hazare's off stump. (242—4—75).

MODI OUT

Abdul Hafees joined Modi who was 33 and opened his account by snicking Williams dangerously between Miller and Whittington for an all run fare. But a few minutes later lost his partner, Modi edging Miller into Slamey's hands (252—5—36).

Hafees was not quite comfortable and did not always hit the ball with the middle of his bat.

Miller was immediately relieved and Pepper brought on instead. Hafees off drove the newcomer for a single and entered his 20. When the score was 280 Price relieved Williams who had been bowling ever since the resumption of play.

Kisenchand who had replaced Modi on drove a full toss in Price's second over to the boundary and reached his 20 by on driving another full toss for a single.

Miller took over from Pepper when the score was 297 and Hafees hoisted the third century of the innings by glancing Miller to the boundary.

With the score at 301 Kisenchand was sent back caught behind the wickets off Price (301—6—24).

Gul Mohommad was the next man in. Hassett now brought on Ellis, thus resorting to a double left-arm attack to bowl to the two left handers. This met with immediate success. Hafees put Price into the hands of Whittington at silly mid-off (308—7—34).

GREAT PIECE OF FIELDING.

Nayudu was the next man in and square cut the first ball he received toward cover; powerful stroke went just a little wide of Pettiford and Nayudu ran for a single, but Gul Mohommad refused. Pettiford picked up the very fast ball with his left hand, turned and returned the ball accurately to the wicket-keeper, running Nayudu out, to perform the most spectacular piece of fielding so far. (308—8—0)

Tea was taken at this stage.

Elahi came out to partner Gul Mohommad and the end of the innings was in sight.

Gul Mohommad collected 10 runs from Price's second over after tea. Hassett brought on Pepper vice Price and this met with immediate effect Elahi was bowled by a googly from Pepper before he had opened his account. (324—9—0). Shrinivasan the last man now joined Gul Mohommad who fanned the bowling and added 15 runs before he lifted Pepper towards deep square leg and was held by Pettiford (339—10—0).

INDIANS' SECOND INNINGS.

With a deficit of 192 runs the Indians opened their second innings with Merchant and Vinoo who piayed out time.

INDIAN XI
(First Innings.)

Vinoo Mankad c Pepper b Ellis	36
Merchant c Pepper b Ellis	27
Amarnath c Price b Williams	64
Hasare b Williams	75
Modi c Slamey b Miller	36
Abdul Hafees c Wittington b Price	24
Gul Mohommad c Pettiford b Pepper	24
Kisenchand c Slamey b Price	24
Nayudu run out	0
Amir Elahi b Pepper	0
Shrinivasan not out	0
Extras	9
Total	339

Fall of wickets 1 for 52; 2 for 108; 3 for 160; 4 for 242; 5 for 252; 6 for 301; 7 for 308; 8 for 308; 9 for 324; 10 for 339.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Miller	20	5	54	1
Williams	29	7	61	2
Pepper	30.1	2	96	3
Ellis	33	2	91	3
Price	9	3	26	2

INDIAN XI
(Second Innings)

Merchant	0
Mankad	0
Extras	1
Total (for no wkt)	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Miller	2	1	4	0
Williams	2	0	0	0

MADRAS SHARE MARKET.

MADRAS Nov. 12.

Following are to-day's quotations in the Stock Market:—

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: E. I. E. 43/8; Deccan 31/4; Do. 73/8; Mysore Sugar 58/8; U. Breweries (CD) 225.

PLANTINGS: Balmadis 1/9; Blue MTS 1/10/6 (CD); Cochin Malabar 17/12; Cottanad 14/10; Dvon; 16/14; Devashola 15/10; Fringorda 10/4; High Produce 29/4; Manalur 4/8; Mlamally 28/12; Midland 11/6; Nelliampathy 1/5; Panchura 1/1/6; Peermade 48/12 (X.D.) Pullangodes 3/1; Thirumbadi 4/4; U. Dayagire 11/6; Valkundam 19/3; Vellitam 33; Read 1/12/6 (CD); Wodiands 10/10.

TEXTILES: Asher (CD) 210; Bangalore Woi 510; B. and C. Ordy. 270; 270; Cambodia 32/12; Coimbatore Spg. 176; Coimbatore Pioneer (CD) 290; Dhanalaxmi 409/8; Kaleeswarar 676; Kothari Tex 32/8; Lakshmi 197; Do New 96/12; Mettur 302/8; Madura 97; Panakaja 300; Rajalakshmi Radhakrishna 380; Rangavilas 171; Sitaram Spg. 171; Vasantha 350.

MISCELLANEOUS: Cement 127; Bruntons 9/4; Hind Trust 21/12; Indst Roll 10/4; Mysore Chem. and Fert 19/4; Mysore Paper (CD) 23/4; Mysore Chem Mfrs. 25; Mettur Chem. 15/11; D. Derd, 4/14; Spencer 18/4.—A. P.

RANGOON, Nov. 11 (A.P.I.): The Rangoon Radio announced that the Burma Government is seeking the service of a submarine to generate electricity for a large portion of the city. The Government have already bought a generating plant which is awaiting shipment to Rangoon.

STUDENTS CELEBRATE I.N.A. DAY

Bombay Students observed "I.N.A. Day" on Mohday. Over 20,000 students came out from most of the calleges and high schools. There was a complete hartal in the Ruia, Khalsa, Law and Medical Colleges. In the Elphinstone, St. Xavier, Wilson and R.I.S. the attendance was very thin. Most of the high schools observed a complete hartal. Meetings were held in colleges when resolutions were passed demanding the immediate release of the I.N.A. men.

Student volunteers received a good response to the appeal for collections for the I.N.A. Relief Fund.

Prof. Jain, presiding over a crowded meeting of students in Ruia College, appealed that students must put an end to mutual recriminations. A resolution demanding the release of I.N.A. was passed. Students from both the students' organisation spoke.

A large number of students who had requisitioned lorries, toured the different localities of Bombay, raising slogans of peace, prosperity aid freedom.

The demonstrations were an expression of sympathy for the I.N.A. undertrials.

Many tram cars which had been invaded by the students bore aloft large tri-colour flags, and the streets resounded to the slogans of the demonstrators.

Noon's Request For Action Against Sudarshan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (A.P.I.): The difficulties of the I.N.A. and the Indian Independence League in Malaya and Burma are described in a letter addressed by the I.N.A. Defence Committee to the Government of India. The letter written on November 6 asks for facilities to the committee's representatives to proceed to Burma and Malaya and to communicate freely with the I.N.A. and Indian Independence League personnel in those countries in order to give them legal assistance.

The letter written by the Convener of the Committee says:

"At a meeting of the I.N.A. Defence Committee held in Delhi on November 3, it was resolved to request the Government of India to help the committee in organising assistance in the shape of defence and otherwise to the I.N.A. and Indian Independence League personnel in Burma and Malaya. The committee has received numerous enquiries in regard to these men and certain appeals for assistance have also come from Malaya. It appears that a number of prominent members of the I.N.A. and I.I.L. (Indian Independence League) are at present in prison or detention in Malaya.

"Further, press reports state that certain proceedings in court are likely to be taken against some of them. The I.N.A. Defence Committee desire to give such assistance as they can in organising their defence.

"We shall be grateful, therefore, to the Government of India if they will give us facilities for this defence and supply us with information in regard to the I.N.A. and I.I.L. personnel in Burma and Malaya. We should like to be able to communicate freely by cable or letter with persons in Burma and Malaya with this object in view.

"It is also the desire of the Defence Committee to send one or more representatives to visit Burma and Malaya to collect all relevant information on this subject. It is requested, therefore that the Government of India may afford representatives of the Defence Committee passport and air travel facilities for this purpose.

"The matter is urgent as will appear from the following cable which I received from Kuala Lumpur:—

"Indian conditions throughout Malaya helpless. Prominent lawyers, doctors, merchants, missionaries, confined to solitary cells over one month without trial, refused legal defence. Arrange defence sufferers. Redress existing grievances.'

"I shall be obliged if you could send us an early reply."

This letter was acknowledged on November 7 and a Press note was issued on Friday mentioning anxiety expressed in the matter and pointing out that Mr. S. K. Chettur who proceeded to Malaya will make a report on which Government will act.

I.N.A. RELIEF FUND

The following amounts were collected by the Jt. Honorary Treasurer I.N.A. Relief Fund Committee: Silk Merchants Association Bombay Rs. 2,062, Shree Guru Singh Sabha Rs. 1.501, D. V. Chopra Rs. 1,101, S. A. Sabuvala Rs. 501, V. N. Kenatekon Rs. 500, Sahib Singh Rs. 200, Sewak Jatha's Box collections Rs. 197/8/9, R.I.A.F. Members Rs.- 65/6/6, R.I.N. Members Rs. 561, Ajiab Singh Rs 51, B J Bajaj Rs 50, C Tejpal Rs 50, I.A.O.C. Members Rs. 30, H. B. Gandhi Rs. 25, Shree Krishna Vilas Rs. 12/2, R.I.N. Members Andheri Rs. 11, H. T. Rau Rs. 10 Proceeds of tokens and Street Collections Rs 2.005/14/9 and Sardar Balwantsingh 1,101.

Echo Of Firing At I.N.A. Prisoners' Camp

CUTTACK, Nov. 10 (U.P.I.): Mr. Mahadeo Sahu of the Fourth Guerilla of the Jawaharlal Brigade, Mr. Uday Pandya, Infantry Battallion No. 4 and three others of the "Azad Hind Reconstruction Department" who were released from the Nilganj I.N.A. Camp on November 8, arrived in Cuttack's 'en route' to their villages in th Ganjam District.

Asked about the firing incident in the Nilganj I.N.A. Camp, they said that as far as they knew, at least 15 I.N.A. men were injured besides five dead.

I.N.A. Compared To Partisan Units In Europe

LONDON, Nov. 11 (U.P.A.) Officers of the Indian National Army, now undergoing trial at New Delhi, were described by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur as the equivalent of the partisan forces of Europe and Asia who fought for their independence against foreign dominatino.

Rajkumari made this statement at a Press Conference organised by the India League on Friday.

Why Is Nehru Silent On Founder Of I.N.A., Asks Bengal Sabha Secretary

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11 (A.P.I.): The charge that the Congress is making capital of the situation in regard to the Indian National Army to achieve its own end, namely, to win sympathy during the ensuing elections, is made by the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Mr. Makhan Lal Biswas, in a statement today. "The much-vaunted doctrine and creed of non-violence of the Congress never stood so clearly exposed as today", says Mr. Biswas. "The espousal of the cause of the I.N.A. by the Congress which its stalwarts have declared, is inextricably wedded to the doctrine of non-violence, will therefore, appear to the people as ither a make-believe and a mere election stunt to win public sympathy, or the creed irself is undergoing a complete transformation from its avowed polic. The possibility of the latter is to be discounted, for Mahatmaji, the founder of the non-violence creed is still silent.

"Ia is very interesting to notice that Pandit Nehru has been very studiously avoiding any reference to the founder and builder of the I.N.A. although he has been extolling the bravery, prowess and patriotism of his organisation."

I.N.A. Men Fast As Protest Against Red Fort Trial

JESSORE, Nov. 11. (A.P.I.): Indian National Army men lodged in a camp at Jhinkargacha fasted for 32 hours recently as a protest against the trial of the I.N.A. officers at Delhi, according to reports received here.

It is further stated that one I.N.A. officer fasted for 72 hours for the same reason.

"Subhas Brigade" For I.N.A. Relief

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10 (U.P.I.): Mrs. Bimal Pratiba Devi, who was sent by the Bengal P.C.C. to watch the proceedings of the I.N.A. court martial in an interview said that in Bengal they will organise a "Subhas Brigade" under the auspices of the I.N.A. Relief Committee, with Syed Nausher Ali as the President. The Brigade will undertake the relief measures to I.N.A. men and their families and will contact and trace out I.N.A. men and help them in settling down. The Relief Committee, she added will have a Reception Committee which will register names and addresses of I.N.A. men.

Maratha Members Of I. N. A.

Govt. Have Not Yet Decided To Try Them

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 12.

It is understood that the War Department of the Government of India has informed Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Maratha leader of the Central Provinces that so far, they have not decided as yet to try any Maharashtrian member of the Indian National Army. It is recalled that recently, Dr. Deshmukh was refused permission to interview Lt.-Col. Jagannathrao Bhonsle, Chief of Staff of the Indian National Army who is under custody in Red Fort Delhi.

THEIR LIVES MUST BE SAVED!

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

"The three crore Marathas should raise their voice and demand the unconditional release of Lt.-Col. Jagannathrao Bhonsle, Chief of Staff, Indian National Army and his associates" declared Karamaveer Bhaurao Patil, popular leader of Satara, addressing a mass meeting of the Marathas specially convened this evening to demand unconditional release of Lt.-Col. Bhonsle. Mr. B. M. Jedhe, the Maratha leader presided. A notable feature of the meeting was that it was largely attended by Maratha ladies.

Mr. S. S. More, moving the resolution demanding unconditional release of Lt.-Col. Bhonsle, traced the background of the circumstances under which Lt.-Col. Bhonsle and his associates joined the Indian National Army and placed the burden of their so-called guilt at the door of the British rulers who were keeping India in bondage. He strongly urged the Maratha Princes and those who directly helped the British rulers in the last war to see that lives of Lt.-Col. Bhonsle and his associates who sacrificed everything in an attempt to secure India's freedom, were saved. Mrs. Shirole, Diwan Bahadur B. P. Jagtap who was instrumental in securing military commission for Jagannathrao Bhonsle, Mr. S. D. Chavan and Mindhe Patil also addressed the meeting.

Govt. Committee For I. N. A. Defence

NEW DELHI, November 11 (A.P.I.): It is learned that the I.N.A. Defence Committee has been formed by the authorities, that five Japanese officials including the former Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs Mr. Matsumoto and Sawata, three Japanese army officials and an Indian Civilian, Mr. S. A. Ayer, will be available for interviews by the Defence within the next week.

Suburbs Present Rs. 20,000 To Deo

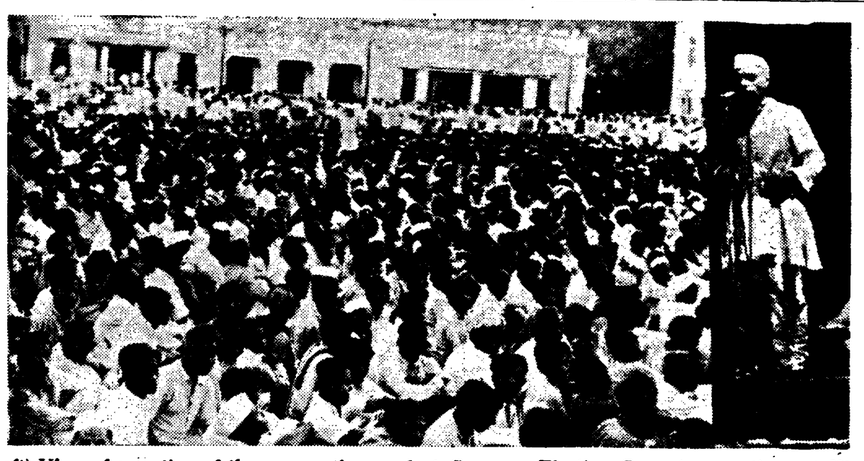
(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Nov. 10

Before a gathering of the workers of the Suburban Districts, Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher presented a purse of rupees twenty thousand to Mr. Shankerrao Deo. The function took place in the hall of the Indian Merchants Chamber.

Mr. Kher eulogised the services of Mr. Shankerrao Deo to the cause of the country. He was associated with Gandhiji since the Champaran struggle and had been one of the best qualified to interpret Gandhism and its nonvilent philosophy. Many other speakers joined in the praise of the services of Sjt. Deo.

The purse was the outcome of the contribution that the Suburban District was required to make to raise the band of permanent workers.



(Left) View of a section of the mammoth crowd at Congress Election Campaign meeting at King George High School, Dadar on Sunday which was addressed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (right).

NOON'S 'POLICE MENTALITY'

Punjab Congress Leader Welcomes Threat Of Prosecution

LAHORE, Nov. 11 (A.P.I.): Sir Feroz Khan Noon, former Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, called it "a absolute lie" the statement of Seth Sudarshan, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, to the effect that Sir Feroz advised the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief to hold the I.N.A. trial.

Sir Feroz in an interview to the "Associated Press of India" says: Unfortunately, I am not permitted by law even to say whether I was present or not at any meeting of the Executive Council when this particular subject was discussed or not. The statement of Seth Sudarshan that he has it on good authority o. an Executive Councillor is one which I hope the Viceroy will take up fc the prosecution of Seth Sudarshan and the Executive Councillor concerned who was supposed to have referred to proceedings of the Executive Council. In a similar case Lord Linlithgow prosecuted a man who consequently went to jail for months."

He adds: If this is a mere election stunt, I hope that Seth Sudarshan will not escape punishment by the plea that what he has stated i untrue. This plea did not help the man who went to jail before."

SUDARSHAN'S REPYL

Seth Sudarshan, in reply to Sir Feroz Khan Noon, says that he welcomes any action that may be taken against himself in order to place on record the correct position of a Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, "who pretends that although he was in charge of the Defence Portfolio, yet a matter relating never came before him."

Seth Sudarshan says: "I am not surprised at the statement issued by Sir Feroz Khan Noon, a man who has been a henchman of the bureaucracy all his life cannot get out of the police mentality which attaches to that class. He can only think in terms of utilizing power of the bureaucracy in dealing with his opponents." He says that Sir Feroz Khan Noon who did practise for a little while in the law courts, should know that he is talking through his hat, when he suggests the utilization of the Official Secrets Act which in this instance does not apply.

ACTION WELCOMED

Seth Sudarshan adds: "I welcome any action that is taken against me in order to place on record the correct position of a Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council who pretends that although he was in charge of the defence portfolio, yet a matter relating to the defence never came before him.

Equally, it is absurd for him to say that he cannot under the law disclose whether he was present or not in the Executive Council when the matter was discussed. I would like the public to note that press representatives have previously met Sir Feroz Khan Noon to ask him about the part he played in this sorry business. He maintained a discreet silence. If he was not a party to the I.N.A. trial, and did not agree to it, he should have taken a manly step and resigned from his lucurative job. But he, after the decision to launch the prosecution, continued to enjoy the favour of the British Government as an Executive Councillor, unlike some of his previous colleagues like Sir Homi Mody, Mr. N. R. Sardar, and Mr. M. S. Aney who on a matter of principle resigned from the Executive Council.

"The matter does not end here. Only recently some of the local leaders of the Muslim League issued a statement in favour of the I.N.A. personnel. The name of Sir Feroz Khan Noon, who is a recent convert to the Muslim League, is conspicuous by its absence from this manifesto.

G. I. P. Railwaymen Vote For Strike Ballot

Annual General Meeting's Reply To Board's Threat Of Retrenchment

The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union which met in Bombay on the 10th and 11th November under the presidentship of Mr. D. S. Vaidya drew the attention of the G. I. P. Railway workers to the gravity of the danger of unemployment in the near future and called upon them to be ready to implement the decision of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation as to the next course of action including the taking of strike ballot as the only effective measure to defeat the scheme of the Railway Board to retrench 63,500 purely temporary employees and 7350 temporary employees at present working against permanent vacancies.

The resolution stated that these are the persons who entered the railway service at a time when the Railway Administration was faced with serious problems created by the war and did their best to serve the country effectively and satisfactorily under most unsatisfactory conditions. The General Manager, G.I.P. Railway, has recognised and appreciated the great job that these temporary employees performed and the meeting, therefore, characterised it very strange that they should be rewarded for performing the great job in a manner that would lead to their starvation. In the opinion of the meeting, the retrenchment of even a single temporary employee would be an act of great ingratitude on the part of the Railway and therefore urged upon the Railway Board to accept the proposals made by the Railwaymen's Federation in the meeting of its General Council held at Madras on 2nd and 3rd October 1945.

PLEA FOR REVISED WAGES

The meeting further demanded that the question of revision of grades and allowances to ensure a reasonable standard of wages for all categories as outlined by Mogal Serai Convention of the Railwaymen's Federation must be settled immediately and pending that settlement, to consolidate the present amount of the dearness allowances to the wages and salaries paid to the workers and keep the cheap grain shop facilities available.

By another resolution, the meeting urged upon the Administration to grant war bonus equivalent to three months' pay and wages to all employees in order to help them out of the difficult situation in which they are unfortunately involved due to conditions created by the war when for discharging their normal and family obligations they contracted heavy debts and also were put to much expenditure in several other ways.

Resolutions demanding inquiry into the working of various grain shops on the line, issue of commodities to the 'D' class stations on the spot, running of mobile vans on fixed dates twice a month, grant of facilities and privileges to the temporary employees, constitution of grain shops committees by election, extra pay for night shift workshop employees, restoration of the special local allowance to the staff drawing Rs. 200 p. m. over stationed in the island of Bombay, restoration of dearness allowance to the women workers whose husbands also are in government service, abolition of restriction of 14 days continuous working for the purpose of officiating allowance etc. were also passed.

NEW OFFICE BEARERS

Following were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, Vice-Presidents Messrs. D. S. Vaidya and L. S. Tikekar, General Secretary Mr. John Jeffrey, Secretary Mr. G. H. Kale and Treasurer Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhery. Delegates from Bombay, Wadi Bunder, Currey Road, Parel, Matunga, Kurla, Chola, Kolvan, Manmad, Bhusawal, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Poona, Dhond, Sholapur and Shahabad branches of the Union attended the meeting.

BOMBAY'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Six Sub-Committees Entrusted With Survey & Investigation Work

The Director of Information, Bombay writes: The Provincial Industries Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in accordance with the policy of the Department of Planning and Development, Government of India held its first meeting in Bombay on July 19, when Mr. I. H. Taunton, Adviser to the Governor, presided.

The members decided that in order to give effect to the terms of reference for the committee, it would be necessary to allot the work of the main committee to six sub-committees. Each sub-committee thus appointed is entrusted with the task of carrying out a rapid survey of the different groups of industries and of investigating the position of particular industries, with a view to determine the steps which require to be taken for the industrial development of the Province.

The sub-committees and the important industries they will have to deal with are:

Metals and Engineering Industries Sub-Committee—Iron and Steel, Non-ferrous metals, Electro-metallurgical products, Machinery (Power), Machinery (Electrical), Textile Machinery, Machinery (Miscellaneous), Machine tools, Agricultural implements, Refrigerators, Printing Plant and Machinery, Scientific, Engineering and Surgical instruments, etc.

Textile Industries Sub-Committee—Cotton, Woollen, Silk, Artificial Silk, Hosiery, Coir and Fibre, Gold thread, Coated fabrics etc.

Chemical Industries Sub-Committee—Heavy chemicals, Fine chemicals, Dyestuff, Electro-Chemical products, Fertilisers Bone meal, Glass, Pottery, Refractories, Cement, Oils, Soap, Paints, Colours, Lacquers and varnishes Plastics, etc.

Food and Forest Industries Sub-Committee—Foodstuffs, Processed and canned foodstuffs, Vegetable ghee, Dairying, Sugar, Alcohol, Wood distillation Paper, Matches, etc.

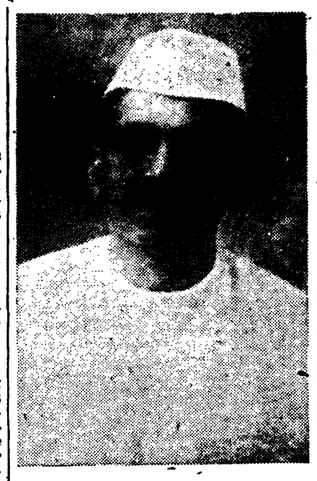
Miscellaneous Industries Sub-Committee—Rubber, Leather, Leather goods, Glue and Gelatine, etc.

Cottage and Small-scale industries Committee—All cottage and small-scale industries.

A special sub-committee has been appointed to suggest suitable sites for the location of various industries after taking into consideration the availability of labour, water supply, electric power, raw materials and markets.

The Sub-Committees have been authorized to co-opt as members industrialists and experts if and when necessary.

A period of six weeks will be allowed to return the questionnaire to the Sub-Committee concerned. The questionnaire will be sent to the various establishments and any additional copies required will be available from the Secretary of the Sub-Committee (dealing with the particular industry) C/o the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.



Seth Govinddas M.L.A. (Central).

He has been returned to the Central Assembly unopposed on Congress ticket. He is one of the oldest members of the Central Assembly being first elected as a Swarajist in the year 1923. He remained in the Council of State from 1925 till 1929 and was re-elected to the Assembly in the year 1934. He is one of those few leaders of the Central Provinces who have always remained with the Congress since 1920. He was the president of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee for many years and was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee at the time of the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress. He has been imprisoned five times and has been recently released after three years' incarceration.

"COMPLETE LIQUIDATION OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA"

Jawaharlal On True Meaning Of Swaraj: Addresses Mammoth Meeting At Versova Sea Beach

BOMBAY, Sunday. (A.P.I.): "WE MUST NOT WAIT FOR THE NEXT MOVE OF THE WAVELL GOVERNMENT, BUT WE MUST LOOK AT OUR OWN PEOPLE AND PREPARE OURSELVES FOR THE LAST BATTLE FOR FREEDOM WHICH MAY COME SOONER THAN WE ANTICIPATE".

So said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a mammoth meeting at Versova sea-beach, today. A large number of fishermen from the surrounding villages of Bombay suburbs also attended the meeting which was arranged under the auspices of Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee. The road from Andheri to the Versova sea-beach was tastefully decorated with arches and tricolour flags, it being Pandit Nehru's first visit to the village.

Pandit Nehru referred to the question of Indianisation of the army, and Indian Civil Service, which, he said, the British Government wanted to introduce in India after 150 years of their rule, and said that it was not a question of Indianisation of the army or the Civil Service in India, but the liquidation of British Rule in this country.

TRUE MEANING OF "SWARAJ"

"Swaraj does not mean merely Indianisation of the army or the Indian Civil Service or the appointment of Indian Governors in some provinces", Pandit Nehru said. "Swaraj means complete liquidation of British Rule in India and the establishment of peoples' Rule at Delhi and in all provinces. Our conception of Swaraj is a peoples' raj in which the Indian people will have sovereign and absolute power in their hands. The Civil Servants and the Police will be the servants of the people and not tyrants. It will be neither Hindu Raj nor Muslim Raj, but Hindustan Raj, where all the people of India, irrespective of creed or religion, will exercise their absolute rights and sovereignty."

"When we win Swaraj," Pandit Nehru said "the first task which will face us is to wipe out poverty in India, so that every man in our country may have enough food, enough clothing and comfortable living accommodation. We must see to it that every man in our country is usefully employed."

PLEA FOR ORGANISATION.

Pandit Nehru referred to the 1942 struggle, and said that it showed clearly, if any proof was needed, that the Indian people had awakened. They had shown a true revolutionary spirit and urge for freedom when they revolted against the British Government all over the country, when all their leaders were clapped behind prison bars. "We have, therefore, realised our strength in that struggle for freedom, "Pandit Nehru added. "But we must also cultivate a sense of discipline among ourselves. I have met some of the I.N.A. men and I am deeply impressed by their remarkable sense of discipline and determination. If we have to fight our last battle of freedom, we must organise ourselves with such sense of discipline and determination."

Pandit Nehru was presented with a purse of Rs. 700 on behalf of the villagers of Versova for the I.N.A. Relief Fund.

East-West Fraternity Club In City

Before a small gathering of civilians and servicemen Mr. Justice Blagden of the Bombay High Court inaugurated on Monday evening the Bombay East and West Fraternity Club at the premises of the Bombay Law College, Churchgate.

The new Club in a branch of the larger body known as East and West Fraternity having its centres in several important cities of India.

NON-POLITICAL

As explained by Justice Blagden in his inaugural address the Club is a non-political organization intended to provide a meeting-ground for all members of the services and the civilians of all Allied nations eastern and western, and to promote friendship and mutual understanding among them. The main object of the Club is to arouse interest in India among non-Indian members and to promote cultural interests by means of lectures, concerts debates, etc. The Club will Indian and world concern.

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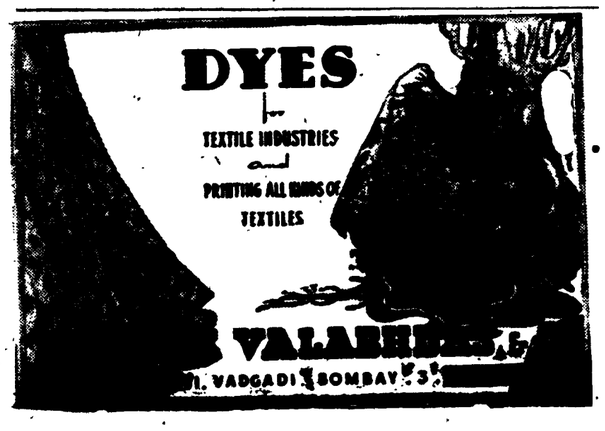

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Kurdish Insurrection Spreading

LONDON, Nov. 12 (U.P.A.)—"Liberator", the usually well-informed columnist of the Observer, said today that reports reaching London indicate that the Kurdish insurrection in Iraq "has been showing dangerous signs of spreading" to other parts of the Middle East.

Liberator said that despite strictest censorship "there appear to be strong grounds for reports that the trouble has already crossed the frontier from Iraq to Turkey and appears likely to extend into Iran."

"The Kurds are understood to be more numerous and better armed than in the earlier rising," Liberator said. "They also seem to have a more cohesive political programme about which, however, only little is known."

Liberator said reports indicate that the Kurds want an autonomous Kurdish Republic but it is not clear with whom the newly-planned state intends to seek attachment—Turkey, Iraq or like a section of Armenians seek admission into the Soviet Union.

Liberator said in the latter connection reports stated that a Kurdish liberation movement has "apparently been formed."

Large bodies of Turkish troops are reported to have been concentrated in the Caucasus zone and for this reason the Turkish authorities have received a sharp protest from the Russians, Liberator said.

The situation is not helped by the fact that an Azerbaidjan liberation movement has been started in northern Iran which is about to begin advocating the joining of the country with Soviet Russia, Liberator added.

Suppression Of Left Wing Movement In Iran

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter): The Persian Government under martial law has banned all Left-Wing Parties, closed down their newspapers and Teheran offices and arrested their leaders.

Mr. Khalil Maleki, one of the founders of the Persian Left-Wing Tudeh Party, a member of the Party's Control Committee and editor of the Party's newspaper, revealed these facts to the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, during a recent interview with the Minister which was disclosed to Reuter's to-day by Mr. Maleki.

He tried to give Mr. Bevin a true picture of the political situation in Persia, because he found the average Britisher had little knowledge of it, Mr. Maleki added.

Mr. Maleki further asserted that the Tudeh Party leader Kashawarz was arrested despite his immunity as a member of Parliament and the Tudeh press had moved underground. All Trade Unions in Teheran were dissolved, their buildings taken over by the Government and funds confiscated, the Persian leader continued.

Mr. Bevin replied that no outside factors would be allowed to interfere in Persian internal politics. Mr. Bevin was specially interested in Persian Trade Unions and had sent an official to Persia to investigate their condition, Maleki said.

Mr. Maleki told Mr. Bevin that this fact was not known in Persia and that he personally was unaware of the official's arrival.

The recent resignation of the remaining members of the American Financial Mission in Persia, said Mr. Khalil Maleki, was because of general discontent with its work.

The mission "had done nothing for Persia", he said. Actually the situation had grown worse since the mission came and the economic conditions grew chaotic. Hence Persian public opinion is not confined to the Left-Wing Parties but including many Right-Wing elements started an energetic campaign against it.

Ahmad Maleki, editor of the Independent newspaper, "Setareh", said: "The mission's leading doctor, Arthur Millspaugh brought with him many inefficient advisers and chos to collaborate with some of the worst elements of Persian officials.

The final occasion of the mission's resignation was public protests against the sale of United States military equipment which had to be left in Persia to the Persian Government at excessive prices

SECRET DECISION ON PALESTINE

CAIRO, Nov. 11 (A.P.A.): The Pan-Arab League at a meeting last nigh: arrived at a secret decision on the Palestine question.

Declining to announce the League's conclusions, a League spokesman said only that notes had been prepared for presentation to the British and United States Governments.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10 (A.P.I.): Dennis Compton's touring team of services footballers playing against a local selected services team beat the latter by seven clear goals. Parson (2) and Compton (5) were the scorers.

Non-Indian Military Men Misbehave

Disciplinary Action Taken For Incident In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 11

Five non-Indian military persons who, it is alleged, entered the house of Captain Moonga at Napier town, Jubbulpore on the night of October 19 and misbehaved were arrested and placed in custody and disciplinary action was taken against them by their commanding officer.

This was disclosed by Mr. E. S. Hyde, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Jubbulpore in an interview to the correspondent of the Associated Press of India.

Mr. Hyde also pointed out in this connection that he had verified from the military authorities and found out that therewas not a single officer amongst the five men involved. "There was not ecen a non-commissioned officer," he added.

Cypriots Fed Up With British Empire?

LONDON, Nov. 11 (Reuter): At a Congress in London to-day 250 delegates representing 3,000 Cypriots living in Great Britain passed a resolution declaring that it was the ardent desire of all Greek—Cypriots who represent five-sixths of the island population to break with the British Empire and calling upon the British people and their Government to facilitate realisation of the national wishes of the people.

BERLIN GETTING READY FOR GRIM WINTER

Graves Being Dug For Victims Before Earth Freezes!

LONDON, (I.P.S.): Berlin is getting ready for the winter which will be fearful and grim. Quickly before the earth froze over, shovel squads are digging extra graves, says a Berlin dispatch. At least 100,000 Berliners are expected to die of hunger, cold epidemics and also suicides. Frantic mass measures to forestall epidemics of typhus and typhoid during winter is being ordered by the Soviet authorities in Russian-occupied Germany. With disreputed water supply system and open drainage typhoid and lice-spread typhus is sure to break out. Marshal Zukhov has ordered wholesale inoculations of civilians.

Stalin Won't Be Invited To Washington

Generalissimo In Good Health & Still Resting At Sochi

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, (Reuter): Generalissimo Stalin is in good health, but will not receive an invitation from the British Premier Mr. Clement Attlee and President Truman to attend the present Washington Conference, according to reliable diplomatic quarters here today.

It was learned definitely that Mr. Attlee has no intention of initiating any addition to conversations between himself and President Truman except in so far as they might form part of a wider international conference on world control of atomic energy.

Information from Moscow through British diplomatic channels states Generalissimo Stalin is still resting at the Black Sea holiday resort, Sochi, where he is recovering satisfactorily from what is nothing more than considerable fatigue accumulated during the work packed war years.

His absence from Moscow celebrations is explained by the fact that his doctors warned him the dangers of sudden change to bitter autumn weather in the capital.

Private Trading

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

Private business was freely done in Bullion and Cotton Markets today. During the early part of the day there was brisk buying in gold and quotation after advancing to Rs. 84/12 declined to Rs. 83/5 on general realising. Silver also after advancing to Rs. 135/8 quietened at Rs. 134/4. Cotton January contracted also was placed at Rs. 404/- on buying by Karachi operators.

FAMOUS COMPOSER OF LIGHT MUSIC DEAD

NEW YORK, November 11 (Reuter): Mr. Jerome Kern, the world famous composer of light music died in hospital here today after a heart seizure in the middle of the week.

Aged 60, Mr. Kern was composer of "Old Man River", "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes", "Last Time I Saw Paris" and other songs which attained lasting popularity.

PLAN TO BRING PROSPERITY OUT OF WASTE LANDS

Chance For Youths With Ability In Developing Rural India

POONA, Nov. 11 (A.P.I.): Plans for construction of self-contained, model villages for 500 persons, on a co-operative basis, which should prove of immense educative value and serve to revitalize the existing villages in India were visualised by Prof. R. V. Gogate, adviser to the U.N.R.R.A. Delegation in India, in an interview today. One of the main ideas behind the plan is to put to use the functional ability of hundreds of young men in India who fail in examinations and cannot proceed further for college and university education but, if properly trained, could be absorbed as "a crew which will serve in the building up of village economy and new types of villages."

Prof. Gogate, who was in America for 25 years' has travelled extensively in Europe and America and was in the Agricultural Department of the American Government before joining the U.N.R.R.A. He proposes to discuss his plans with eminent Indians, including Mahatma Gandhi and Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

A TEN-YEAR PLAN

Dr. Gogate explained that a ten-year plan, divided into two periods of five-years each, could be drawn for the purpose. He estimated that in the initial stages about two lakhs of rupees per year will have to be spent and 40 students trained abroad in advanced countries such as Sweden, Denmark, U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. will be required for carrying out the project. These students were to be drawn from failed candidates but whose capacity, if measured in terms of functional ability, would be quite high.

"These young men not being degree seekers", he said, "would bring with them practical training with which they could actually operate in rural areas."

Dr. Gogate said: "Like town planning village planning will have to be undertaken. These villages should be set on colonisation plans. That is waste land of India should be bought and like the Agricultural Institute at Allahabad transformed into agriculturally prosperous areas."

FUNDS FOR THE SCHEME

The plan involves funds for (1) financing practical education in foreign countries for Indian students, (2) purchasing real estate in which modern farms and houses could be set up and (3) administrative and guidance expenses to make the scheme feasible.

"Patriotic persons with means should offer financial support not as charity", Dr. Gogate said, "but as an investment on condition that when the village becomes self-contained, their investments would be returned with legal interest and thus make the village free from financial clutches of the investors."

India And U.N.R.R.A.

Referring to the U.N.R.R.A. Prof. Gogate expressed the view that by contributing to the U.N.R.R.A. Fund India had secured an international platform to put her case for freedom before the world and that it had also shown thereby that in times of need it had come forward to help the distressed countries of the world.

India's contribution to the U.N.R.R.A. Fund was rupees 8 crores and it had supplied goods worth about 20 million dollars to the colountries in Europe and China. These goods, however, Dr. Gogate explained, had by no means disturbed the economic harmony of the country for the U.N.F.R.A. Delegation had seen to that only surplus goods which India could easily part with were bought and sent abroad. On the contrary, though the money had come out of the tax-payers' pockets, it was distributed back to the common man who produced these goods. Prof. Gogate said "the object of U.N.R.R.A. is never to dislocate the internal economy of any country and I am glad to have had this opportunity of serving my country of birth as a representative of this international organisation."

Dr. Gogate, who is an American citizen, comes back to India after 25 years and hopes to go back by the end of December. It is likely that he will be delegated to China as a representative of the American Government to study and advise rural reconstruction in China.

CITY MARKETS

ABSENCE OF TRADING IN SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was open today but no business was done by members

NO BUSINESS IN BULLION MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

The Bullion market was officially open but no business was done

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

No business was done today in the local cotton market

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

I C C January Highest 404-1/2 Lowest 401-1/2 Closing at 2 p m 402-1/4
I C C March Highest 412-1/2 Lowest 410 Closing at 2 p m 410
I C C May Highest 423-1/2 Lowest 421 Closing at 2 p m 421
Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 42/11/6 Lowest 42/8/3 Closing at 2 p m 42/9/6

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 876 cent points New York January at Exchange rate 331.

BIHAR JUTE CROP

PATNA, Nov. 10

The total outturn of the jute crop in Bihar for 1945 is estimated at 220,000 bales in the final official forecast of the crop.

This amount includes 14,500 bales as probable imports from Nepal while the crop yield for the province is expected to be fortytwo per cent of the normal which is the same as last year.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st. 1/6 7,32 1 & 2 months. 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months.
B. C. RATES: T. T. 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 3/32.
LONDON/NEW YORK:
Banks selling T. T. Rs. 332 3/4 D. D. Rs. 332 3/4.
Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2 D D. Rs 328.
LONDON/MONTREAL:
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D. Rs. 302 1/2.
Banks buying T. T Rs. 299 D D Rs. 297 1/2.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c Bank of England Rate 2 p c
Money:—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c 3 to 6 months 1/2 p c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c. 12 months 1-1/4 p c

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

In sympathy with strong buying operations the Calcutta Stock Exchange to-day ruled firm on all sides, and very satisfactory business was recorded. Following are to-day's final transactions up to three p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 2-1/2 per cent Loan 1950 100/1; 3 per cent G. P. 97/6; 3-1/2 per cent G. P. 103/3; 3 per cent Defence Bonds 49/52 101/13; 3 per cent Loan 51/54 101/9; 3 per cent Victory Bonds 1957 100/8 S. L.; 3 per cent Loan 53/55 101/10 S. L.; 3 per cent Loan 63/65 99/7 S. L.; 3 per cent Loan 70/75 97/6; 3 per cent Loan 59/61 99/14/6; 3-1/2 per cent Loan 47/50 103/8; 4 per cent Loan 60/7 113/4.

BANKS: Cent. National 18/2; Hindustan Mercantile 46; Reserve 151; United Commercial 42; Premium.

COTTONS: Basanti 16; Benares Cotton 11/12; Bowreah 735; Cawnpore Textiles 13/3; Muir 460; New Victoria Ord. 8/8.

COALS: Amalgamated 55; Bansra 11/12; Bengal 792; Bhalgora 28; Bharat 13/14; Burrakur 45/12; Cent. India 13/12; East Indian 45/4; Equitable 73; Kalapahari 40/8; New Beerbhoom 47/4; Parasee 12/12; Pench Vally 59/14; Rewa 48/4; Satpukuria and Asansol 9/12; Talcher 14/7; West Bengal 15.

JUTES: Alliance 764 X. D.; Auckland 38; Anglo India B. 584; Bally 475, Barnagore 293/8; Belvedere 675; Budgebudge 654; Cheviot 404; Champdany 292; Chitavalsah 40/2; Craig 13/4; Empire 53/8; Reed Empire 64; Dalhousie 463; Delta 685; Ganges 662; K. Howrah 108/10; India 785; Kinnison 524; Karhatty 845; Kelvin 1085; Kanknarrah 737/8; Lawrence 419; Megna 177; National 37/1; Presidency 14/12; Rameshwara 22/4; Reliance 95/8; Standard 365; Union 598.

MININGS: Burna Corpn. 7/9; Consolidated Tin 4/8; Ind. Copper Corpn. 3/1.

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaites 14/15; Burn 470; Indian Iron 41/12 X. D., Ind. Standard Wagon 112; Jessops 27/12; National Iron 11/13; Marshalls 6/13; Kumardhubi Eng. 11/6; Steel Corpn. 36/13; Textile Machinery 16/14.

MISCELLANEOUS: A. B. Cement 23/8; Do. Defd. 5/8; Dalmia Cement 17; Alkali and Chemical 30/3; Cal. Electric 42/6; Ruby General Insurance 20/12; Aluminium Corpn. 16/8; Indaluminium 248; Cal. Trams 61/10; National Insulated Cables 13/8; Rohtas Industries 16/2; B. B. Petrol 5/14; Ind. Oil Plastics 9/2; Tide Water Oil 30; India Paper Pup (Pulp) 240; Sree Gopal Paper 19/2; Orient Paper 33/14 Titaghur Paper 37/2; Midnapore Zemindary 176; Assam Saws 6/10; Bengal Assam Steamship 350; Cal. Landing Shipping 30; Ind. Genl. Navgn. 218; Port Shipping 32.

SUGARS: Balrampore 16/14; Bel-Sudn 16/2; Buland 42/4; Carew 32/11; Cawnpore 40/15; Champaran 40/2; Murree Brewerey 27/12; Samastipore 21/12; Ramnuoger Cane 23/2.

TEAS: Central Cachar 130; Dhunseri 11/4; East India 21/6; Oodlabari 39/12 C.T.; Rajnagar 10/4; Tezpore 23/2.—A. P.

WITH PEACE COMES SERVICE

THE B B & C I RAILWAY ANNOUNCE WITH PLEASURE THAT SEVERAL TRAIN SERVICES WHICH WERE DISCONTINUED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR HAVE BEEN RESTORED. STATIONS WHICH WERE CLOSED HAVE BEEN REOPENED.

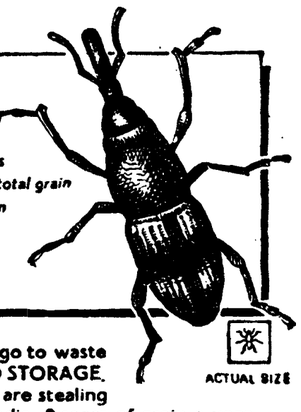
B B AND C I

AAA 461

how India can have

30,00,000 TONS MORE

GRAIN A YEAR



This is the WEEVIL (highly magnified) which, with rats, other insects and damp, destroys over one-twentieth of our total grain requirements. It thrives on our carelessness, and multiplies thousands of times every year!

ACTUAL SIZE

30,00,000 tons of grain go to waste every year, through BAD STORAGE. Damp, rats and insects are stealing from each individual in India, 8 seers of grain a year This can and must be prevented by the universal adoption of these sensible and effective rules of grain storage :—

DOS

Clean and dry all the grain before storage.
Store grain only in clean godowns: scrub the walls and floor, whitewash the walls, fill up all cracks in floor and walls before using for storage.
Store grain only in water-proof godowns.
Store grain only in rat-proof godowns: fill up holes with cement and broken glass: cover drainage holes with wire netting: see that doors fit well.
Store grain in bulk where possible: If stored in bags, see that bags are clean, raised from the floor and not touching the walls.
Inspect the grain regularly, and open ventilators for light and air on dry days.

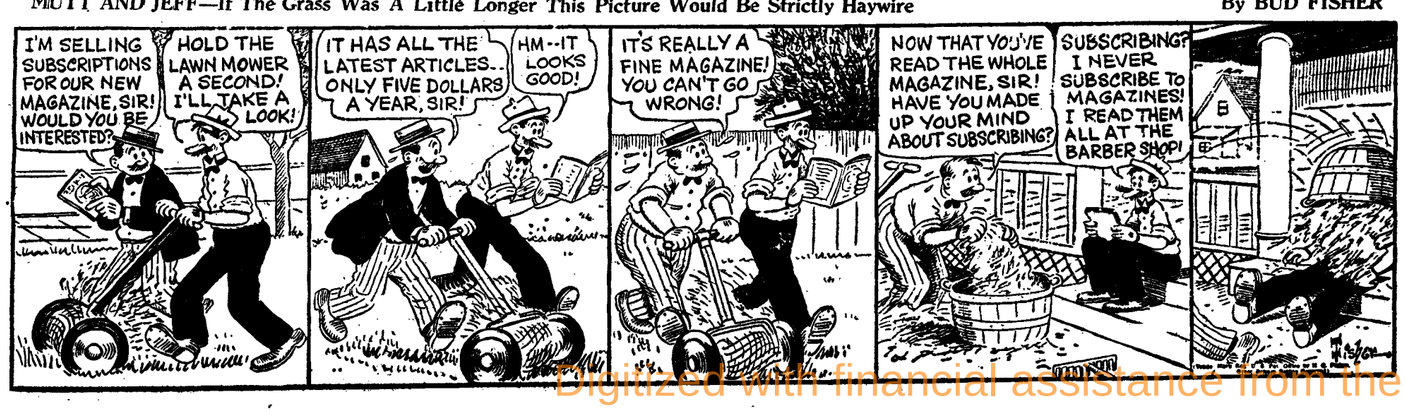
DON'TS

Don't keep sound grain in dirty godowns or in dirty bags, or near infested grain.
Don't store grain when it is wet.
Don't allow water, sweepings, old bags, dirty matting to remain in or near godowns.
Don't clean grain near godowns.
Don't store grain in bags for longer than 4 months in a dry climate or 3 months in a damp climate.
Don't let grain lie on open railway platforms.

SAVE FOOD-SERVE INDIA

Issued by Food Department, Government of India, New Delhi.

MUTT AND JEFF—If The Grass Was A Little Longer This Picture Would Be Strictly Haywire — By BUD FISHER


I'M SELLING SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR OUR NEW MAGAZINE, SIR! WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED?
HOLD THE LAWN MOWER A SECOND! I'LL TAKE A LOOK!
IT HAS ALL THE LATEST ARTICLES.. ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, SIR!
HM--IT LOOKS GOOD!
IT'S REALLY A FINE MAGAZINE! YOU CAN'T GO WRONG!
NOW THAT YOU'VE READ THE WHOLE MAGAZINE, SIR! HAVE YOU MADE UP YOUR MIND ABOUT SUBSCRIBING?
SUBSCRIBING? I NEVER SUBSCRIBE TO MAGAZINES! I READ THEM ALL AT THE BARBER SHOP!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1|8|-.

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted two Typists for Commercial Firm. Shorthand additional qualification. Apply sharp Post Box No. 1176. 9948

Wanted a Sales Engineer thoroughly conversant with all Refrigeration and Air Conditioning work. Only men with previous experience need apply to Box No. 5512, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Compounder for a big Engineering Factory. Apply with copies of testimonials stating the minimum salary required to Box No. 5511, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Graduate with Mathematics for a local High School for higher classes. A trained Graduate preferred. Apply immediately to Box No. 9957, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately a Teacher. Person capable of teaching Sanskrit, Gujarati preferred. Apply Principal Sharda Mandir, Khar. (9956)

Wanted—One B.Sc. & One Graduate capable of taking Mathematics & History respectively in higher standards. Trained or qualified preferred. Apply to The Manager, Sardar V. Patel High School, Karamsad. (5516)

Wanted:—A Lecturer in Chemistry to teach upto B.Sc. in the grade (100-8|2-180 with D.A.). Minimum qualifications M.Sc. Higher Start in the grade according to qualifications. Persons with higher qualifications and experience may be appointed as Professors in the grade (150-10-250 with D.A.) . Applications to reach Principal, M. T. B. College, Surat, before 20th November, stating age. qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable. (5422)

ACCOMMODATION

Coonoor. Rent-out your Bombay-rooms for Rs. 25 daily, and live in cool Coonoor (65-55F) from Rs. 5 daily. Spacious, beautifully furnished, bay-windowed, fire-placed, bed-sitting-rooms available now on, with excellent cuisine, Rs. 5 each double, Rs. 6 single. Dogs admitted. Beautiful central locality near Coonoor Club. Level walks. Highly testimonialed. Winter mild bracing, health-building—no snow, no ice. Details: "Culmore Guest House," Coonoor. (9959)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply Prospectus Denta. Training Institute. Garediakuva Rajkot. (5347)

Soap-making taught to your satisfaction, chemicals and outfit supplied free for your help. For details write to:—Art Emporium, Ludhiana. (9953)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Ask your Chemist for Esty Brand Tablets—Calcium Gluconate with Vitamins A & D. Calcium Lactate, etc., etc. Tablets Limited, P.B. 67, Madras. Bombay Office: 11, Western India House, Sir P. M. Road. Fort, Bombay. (5464)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential Selling Agents or Distributors for pushing our tannery chemicals consisting of Leather pigments, Turkey Red Oil, Pat Liquor, Kromolax, Binder Polish, etc. Apply: New India Colour & Chemical Co., 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (5518A)

Wanted influential Selling Agents or Distributors for pushing our Fountainpen ink, stamp ink, phenyle, 'alta' metal polish, liquid shoe polish, shoe makers' dressing, etc. Apply: New India Colour & Chemical Co., 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (5518)

MACHINERIES WANTED

Wanted Oil Engine, & Generator sufficient for 10 Killowatt, power. Apply Famous Cine Litho Works. 40B, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11. (9955)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

For Sale Scrap Steel Wheels, 150 tons broadgauge Railway second hand steel wheels available. Apply to Box No. 9235, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

Free. To popularise our products one pair chappal distributed free to everybody interesting. Crown Industries, Janglichah, Delhi. (9895)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Printing Press For Sale with single demy Cylinder, ½ F.C. Tradle, Cutting, Perforating, Stitching and Ruling machines, all varieties of types in English, Kannad and Marathi. Particulars can be had from Prop. Dharmatarangini Press, Near City Post Office, Dharwar. (9958)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

HEALTH OFFICER FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from domiciled Sindhis for the post of Health Officer for the Corporation on the grade of Rs. 800-40-1,000 plus motor car allowance and war and compensatory local allowance as may be admissible, with one year's probation. The post is pensionable with leave benefits according to Municipal rules for new entrants. Subscription to Municipal (non-contributory) Provident Fund compulsory.

Applicants should possess at least a Diploma of Public Health of an Indian College or University or any foreign College or University approved by Government in this behalf and medical qualifications registerable by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom or the Indian Medical Council.

Applicants should also have had actual experience of Public Health Administration of a large sea port, city or other similar organization.

Applications stating age and qualifications, with full particulars of medical and administrative experience and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner and copies of testimonials and a recent photograph (which will not be returned) superscribed "APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS HEALTH OFFICER" should reach the Undersigned not later than the 30th day of November, 1945, instead of 12th November, 1945, as originally advertised.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

T. J. BHOJWANI,
Chief Officer.
(5507)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male candidates of all communities to fill 23 temporary posts of Assistant Engineer (Irrigation). Of these posts 12 are reserved for Muslims, 8 for Non-Muslims and 3 for members of the Scheduled Castes. If suitable candidates of the respective communities are not available, the vacancies will be filled by suitable candidates irrespective of community. Pay—an initial pay of Rs. 200|- per month in the scale of Rs. 150-650 plus dearness allowance. Government may allow the selected candidates the benefit of the completed years of their passed service and grant them a higher initial pay in accordance with the length of such service. Age—must not be less than 22 years on the 1st November, 1944. Qualifications—must have the B.E. degree of the Calcutta University or its equivalent: must be able to ride a horse. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 30th November, 1945. (5509)

NOTICE TO CIVILIAN EX-INTERNEES FROM MALAYA

ALL CIVILIAN INTERNEES, who were recently liberated and sent to India from Singapore and who are desirous of returning to Malaya, are requested to send the undersigned full particulars of their names, profession, last residence in Malaya, date of departure from that country and present address and details of dependants who may accompany them

T. P. SUNDARAM,
Dy. Malayan Representative in India,
Menkwa Building,
Outram Road, Bombay. 5491

WANTED

WANTED for an old scheduled bank for their Bombay offices Cashiers and Assistant Cashiers on following terms and conditions of service. None need apply who cannot comply with the requirements fully. No reply will be given to unsuccessful candidates. Applications to be sent to Box No. 5492 "Bombay Chronicle" before 15th November 1945.

(a) Minimum educational qualification dispensed with but knowledge in English essential.
(b) No grade to be assigned at present. Future prospects will depend on meritorious service at the discretion of the Head Office.
(c) Appointment will be on permanent basis from the start on fixed pay with monthly bonus if and when declared
(d) Cash deposit of Rs. 3,000/- for a Cashier and Rs. 2,000/- for an Assistant Cashier required with usual deposit interest of the Bank.
(e) Contract form to be signed on Rs. 15/- stamp paper at the expense of the candidate.
(f) Starting salary for Cashier will be Rs. 60/- per month plus bonus, if any, and Rs. 50/- per month plus bonus for the Assistant Cashier. Increments as well as assignment of grade will depend on faithful, loyal and efficient discharge of duties at the discretion of the Head Office.
(g) The service is pensionable. 5492

PUBLIC NOTICES

Finance Department (Supply),
Bombay Castle, 10th November, 1945.

ORDER
DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

No. 31—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, and in supersession of the Government order in the Finance Department (Supply), No. 31 (a), dated the 22nd December, 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 14th day of November, 1945, no person shall remove any gur (jaggery) in excess of 5 lbs by road, rail, river, or sea, from any place within the limits of the Province of Bombay to any place in India, outside the limits of the said Province other than a place in the Indian States and areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, except under and in accordance with a permit granted so far as the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District are concerned by the Director of Civil Supplies or the Asstt. Director of Civil Supplies or the Special Officer for Licences in the office of the Supply Commissioner, Bombay and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, concerned.

Provided that nothing in this order shall apply to the removal of gur (jaggery) by or on behalf of Government or under and in accordance with military credit notes.

Any court trying a contravention of this Order may order that any stock of gur (jaggery) in respect of which the Court is satisfied that the Order has been contravened, shall, together with the packages and coverings thereof, be forefeited to His Majesty.

EXPLANATION:—For the purpose of this Order the Bombay Suburban District means the Bombay Suburban District as constituted immediately before the 1st day of October, 1945.

SCHEDULE

DECCAN STATES.
1. Kolhapur.
2. Akalkot.
3. Bhor.
4. Janjira.
5. Jamkhandi.
6. Kurundwad (Senior).
7. Kurundwad (Junior).
8. Miraj (Senior).
9. Miraj (Junior).
10. Mudhol.
11. Phaltan.
12. Savanur.
13. Ramdurg.
14. Sawatwadi.
15. Sangli.
16. Wadi Jaghir.
17. Aundh.
18. Jath.

States and areas falling under GUJARAT STATES.
1. Balasinor.
2. Bansda.
3. Baria.
4. Cambay.
5. Chhota Udepur.
6. Dharampur
7. Jawhar.
8. Lunavada.
9. Rajpipla.
10. Sachin.
11. Sant.
12. Jambughoda.
13. Surgana.
14. Dangs.

BARODA STATE AND ATTACHED AREAS.
1. Ambaliara State.
2. Bajana State.
3. Dabha Taluka.
4. Dedhrota Taluka.
5. Deodar Taluka.
6. Derol.
7. Ghodasar State.
8. Hapa Taluka
9. Kadoli Taluka.
10. Katosan Taluka.
11. Khadal State.
12. Kheda Wada Taluka.
13. Malpur State.
14. Mansa State
15 Patdi State.
16. Pethapur Taluka.
17. Prempur Taluka.
18 Punadra Taluka.
19. Ramas Taluka.
20. Sudasna State.
21. Thara Taluka.
22. Tharad State.
23. Valasna Taluka.
24. Vanod State.
25. Varsoda State.
26. Vasna Taluka.
27. Vithalgadh Taluka.
28. Wao State.
29. Zainabad Taluka.
30. Agar State.
31. Bhaderwa State.
32. Bhilodia Estate.
33. Chhaliar State.
34. Chorangla Estate.
35. Mandwa State.
36. Naswadi State.
37. Palasni State.
38. Sanor State
39. Sihora State.
40. Uchad State.
41. Umeta State.
42. Vajaria State.
43. Vanmala Estate.
44. Magodi Taluka.
45. Tajpuri Taluka.
46. Bhalusana Taluka.
47. Hadol Taluka.
48. Satlasna Taluka.
49. Ilol Taluka.
50. Palaj Taluka.
51. Vakhtapur Taluka.
52. Barwala Taluka.
53. Bilkha State.
54. Champrajpur Taluka.
55. Dangawadar Taluka.
56. Hadala Taluka.
57. Harsurpur Taluka.
58. Khari Bagasra Taluka.
59. Kotda Pitha Majmu Taluka
60. Natwarnagar Taluka.
61. Thumbala Taluka.
62. Vadia State.
63. Sankheda Mewas.
64. Pandu Mewas.
65. Katosan Thana
66. Jhinjhuwada Thana.
67. Dasada Thana.
68. Gadhwada Thana.
69. Kankhrej Thana.
70. Deodar Thana (including Suigam).
71. Babra Thana.
72. Lakhapadar Thana.
73. Dedan.

With reference to Sub-rule (1), of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the notice of the said order should be given by—

(a) Publication of the same in the Bombay Government Gazette.
(b) Publication of the same in the following newspapers:—
(1) "Times of India",
(2) "Bombay Chronicle",
(3) "Free Press Journal",
(4) "Morning Standard"
(5) "Navakal",
(6) "Vividha Vritta",
(7) "Jam-e-Jamshed".
(8) "Bombay Samachar",
(9) "Mumbai Vartaman",
(10) "Samyukta Karnatak",
(11) "Dnyan Prakash",
(12) "Kesari",
(13) "Ajmal".
(14) "Roznam-e-Khilafat".

(c) Affixing copies of the same together with its translation in the regional language of the place to the notice boards in the Revenue Offices in the district concerned.

(d) Announcing by beat of drum in each village of the district the summary of the Order in the regional language and announcing in the same manner that copies of the Order and its translation have been affixed to the notice boards in the Revenue Offices.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
A. D. GORWALA,
Secretary to Government. 5506

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male candidates to fill three posts of Research Officer and two posts of Assistant Research Officer in the River Research Institute, Bengal. Of the three posts of Research Officer one is reserved for a Muslim, one for a member of the Scheduled Castes and the third for a non-Muslim. Of the two posts of Assistant Research Officer one is reserved for a Muslim and the other for a non-Muslim. Pay: — FOR RESEARCH OFFICERS—Rs. 175|- per month (or Rs. 200|- if the incumbent has at least three years' experience prior to his appointment to the post): FOR ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICERS—Rs. 125|- per month. Qualifications:—FOR THE POSTS OF RESEARCH OFFICER—must be an M.Sc. (1st class) in pure or applied Physics, preferably with experience in experiments on River Physics or Soil Mechanics: or must be an M.Sc. (1st class) in pure or applied Chemistry, preferably with experience in Soil or Sewage Chemistry: or must be an M.Sc. or M.A. (1st class) in pure or applied Mathematics, Physics, or Statistics, preferably with training in handling statistical problems. Papers published in recognised journals will be an additional qualification. FOR THE POSTS OF ASSISTANT RESEARCH OFFICER —must be an M.Sc. in pure or applied Physics. Age—must not be over 30 years. Full details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary Public Service Commission, Bengal. Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. They will not be supplied on receipt of mere stamps. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, 3rd December, 1945. (5508)

MORVI RAILWAY
Superintendent of Stores Office,
Morvi, Date/9-11-1945.

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable Stores and Stationery for the calendar year 1946 are invited and will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi upto 5-30 P.M. of 10th December 1945.

2. Tender forms along with the schedules can be had on payment of Rs. 3/- per consumable stores and Re. 1/- for Stationery per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 200/- for consumable stores and Rs. 100/ for Stationary must accompany each tender.

4. Tenders must be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores" and "Tender for Stationery" as the case may be.

5. Quotations of the tenderers should be open upto 10th January 1946 on or before which date successful tenderers will be intimated.

(Sd.) N. I. OZA,
Superintendent of Stores,
Morvi Railway. 5519

NOTICE

LOST FILE OF MR. S. R. VARMA.

One Red file of correspondence relating to the disputes between Mr. S. R. Varma and Mr. Alex Higgins has been LOST on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1945, between 8-30 P.M. and 9 P.M. between Churchgate Station and Flora Fountain, by V. K. Chhatrapati, Esq., Advocate (O.S.)

The finder may kindly return the same to the undersigned at Ebrahim Building, 6, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1945.

LAKHIA & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law. (5510)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOORMAHOMED ABDULLA, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client free from encumbrances. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at his office at Prince's Avenue, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (redeemed) land or ground containing by admeasurement 2660 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts together with all messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 1|333 and New Survey No. 1|1608 and Cadastral Survey No. 122 of Mahim and Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Old Nos. 4495, 4496, 4503, 4493, 4494, 4504 (1), 4504 (2), 4507 (1), 4508, 4509 (1), 4509 (2) and 4509 (3) and Old Street Nos. 855, 856 and 863, 853, 854, 864, 864(a), 867, 868, 869, 869(a) and 869(b) and G Ward Nos. 4493, 4494, 4504(1), 4504(2), 4507(1), 4509(2) and 4509(3) and New Street Nos. 140C, 140B, 144B-C, 146, 144A, 140, 140D and 144 Portuguese Church Road, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to R. M. Chonkar now belonging to M. H. Makba and on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Krishna Pandu and now belonging to Gopinath Bala Kini, on or towards the South by Portuguese Church Road.

D. V. WAGH,
LL.B.,
Pleader for the Purchaser.
Bandra, 12|11|45. (5514)

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO 106 OF 1945
Re: VASSANJI RAMJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay, residing at 516, College Road, Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor
Ex parte: U. H. ALIMAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at 25, Nakhoda Street, Bombay ..... Petitioning Creditor

On the 6th day of November, 1945, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1945.

SAROSH H. A. VAKIL,
Insolvency Registrar. 5515

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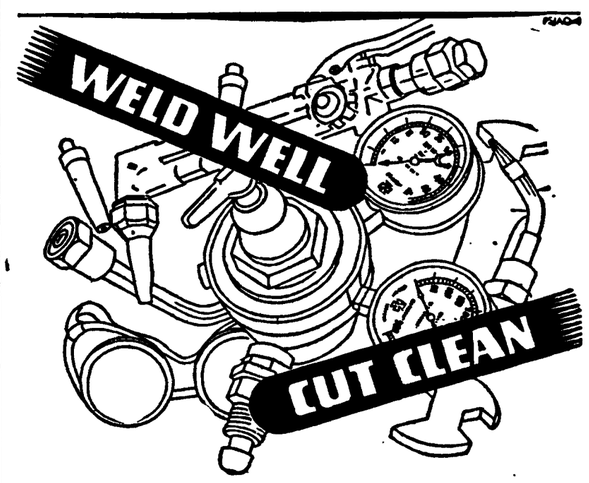
UNTOUCHED AND SAFE-WRAPPED
VAN DEN BERGHS (INDIA) LIMITED, BOMBAY

National Advtg. Serv.



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